

Kissinger threatens to resign because of attacks on his honour

Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, today threatened to resign unless he was cleared of allegations that he had improperly involved himself in the Middle East and 1970 had lied to the Senate relations committee.

President Nixon immediately asserted his confidence in the Secretary. In a statement issued at Salzburg, where both men are resting before flying on to the Middle East, he said that Dr Kissinger's honour "needs no defence".

In Washington, the Senate foreign relations committee voted unanimously to review Dr Kissinger's role in wiretapping as he had requested. However, a member of the House judiciary committee said there was "positive proof" that Dr Kissinger was involved in the wiretapping.

President and Senate leaders rally to defence

in Kampeter Austria, June 11. Henry Kissinger today threatened to resign unless he was cleared of allegations that he had improperly involved himself in the Middle East and 1970 had lied to the Senate relations committee.

Dr Kissinger said: "The American people can attack the credibility and the honour of the Secretary of State without even being asked to identify themselves."

He called for a "public accounting" of the sources of the charges against him, so that the "fictitious" attacks could be refuted.

He said repeatedly that by saying he would resign, he was simply stating the obvious fact that he could not function as Secretary of State with a cloud over his honour.

Dr Kissinger left little doubt that he was angered by his press conference last Thursday in Washington, during which he was bombarded with questions about wiretapping and his relations with the White House "plumbers" group that investigated news leaks.

He complained bitterly that a 33-day Middle East mission, during which he brought about the troop disengagement agreement between Israel and Syria, he had not expected to be questioned about the details of his earlier Senate testimony.

Salzburg, June 11. Soon after Dr Kissinger's press conference, President Nixon declared his confidence in Dr Kissinger.

The statement, issued through Mr Ronald Ziegler, the press secretary, said: "The President recognizes Secretary Kissinger's desire to defend his honour against false charges and the Secretary's strong feeling that he is able to carry out his responsibilities."

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Troubled peacemaker: Dr Kissinger photographed at the press conference he called in Salzburg yesterday.

Dr Kissinger had complained of the committee's leaks. But Representative Joshua Ellberg, Democrat, Pennsylvania, insisted the committee had received "positive proof" that Dr Kissinger, for all his denials, had participated in initiating the controversial wiretapping.

Mr Ellberg said the committee was authorized to "investigate" the wiretapping. He added that if this conflicted with Dr Kissinger's earlier Senate disclaimers, then he lied.

There may be pressure for us to get off his back but I think the facts speak for themselves.

Speculation was rampant over Dr Kissinger's decided outburst on this subject in less than a week. Some observers suspected a "scenario" designed to help Mr Nixon in some way.

Privately some senior political advisers viewed his actions as at best a tantrum, at worst as an indication of the strain Watergate is now placing on foreign as well as domestic policy.

But publicly most of the reaction was that there was no need for him to resign.

Probably the best advice given was from Senator Hubert

Humphrey. "I want to say to him as a friend 'Stay with it—cool it'." He added: "I think he's tired."

But no politician here likes the idea of being held to ransom, and some complained. Senator Lowell Weicker, the Connecticut Republican who voted against the nomination of Dr Kissinger as Secretary of State, averred: "We are not going to support his resignation."

Vice-President Gerald Ford said "resignation would be catastrophic to the cause of peace". He added: "The time has come when the wrecking of reputations by innuendo and leaks of unsupported charges from faceless accusers must stop."

Dan van der Vat writes from Bonn: Dr Kissinger, today got his first taste of the "new" machinery of the European Community and the United States when he crossed into West German territory from Austria to meet Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister.

Egypt prepares a welcome, page 7

Report finds no need for Maplin airport

By Arthur Reed Air Correspondent

In its report to the Government on the Maplin airport project, the committee appointed to look into the future of the third London airport recommends that there is no need to go ahead with the £200m project.

The recommendation will be eagerly seized upon by most of the Cabinet, with the result that the third airport project may now be considered dead.

The committee, which is still writing its report, will give three main reasons why the project is not now as necessary as when the Roskill commission reported four years ago.

1. Expansion of air services has come to a virtual standstill because of higher fares, introduced after the Arab-Israel war of last October led to fuel price rises.

2. Worldwide inflation is adding to the disinclination of the public to travel.

3. Larger airlines carrying more people are taking the strain off airport runways and terminal buildings to a degree unsuspected when the Roskill report was written.

The report, which will be presented to Parliament in the form of a Green Paper early next month, will point out that there is a trend towards larger airlines and that technological advances, such as quieter engines, will make it easier for existing airports to accommodate traffic in the future.

The report agrees with Labour thinking on the third airport. In its manifesto for the February election, the party indicated that it would cancel Maplin on environmental grounds.

After the election, one of the Labour Government's first actions was to order a halt to all preparatory work on the Maplin project. It set up a committee of civil servants to look into the third airport question and it is that body that is now writing its report.

It has called on the knowledge of a wide range of aviation and economic experts, and as a result of their evidence has come to the conclusion that it will not be necessary to open the first runway at Maplin by 1981, as had been planned.

The British Airports Authority told the committee it would be able to cope with the increase of traffic at existing major airports in the South-east until 1985. If permission is given to develop new terminals at the existing airports, they should be able to meet demand until 1990.

After that, a third London airport might be necessary, but in aviation terms the date is a lifetime away and impossible to plan.

Leading men in industry urge reform of CBI

By Malcolm Brown and Maurice Corina

A delegation representing at least 20 of Britain's most senior industrialists has been to see Mr Ralph Batesman, the new president of the Confederation of British Industry, to urge fundamental reforms in policy-making.

They want a special committee established to hold the CBI leadership more accountable to members and a re-examination of the constitution. The special committee would advise the president on policy.

Mr Batesman has sent a letter to 12,000 member companies and affiliated organizations promising a more militant attitude towards government and a reappraisal of CBI principles and objectives.

Business News, page 19

Woman killed in train crash

A woman aged 62 was killed, four people seriously injured and about 27 slightly hurt in a rail crash near Glasgow yesterday. The dead woman was Mrs Agnes Wilson, of Auldhouse, East Kilbride.

A diesel train and a diesel unit collided at a set of points on a main suburban line near Pollokshields East station.

Sir Stanley Rous loses

Frankfurt, June 11.—Sir Stanley Rous, the English president of the International Football Federation (FIFA) since 1962, was voted out of office here today. He lost by 68 votes to 52 to Joao Havelange, of Brazil. Sir Stanley is 79.

Labour and Tory Front Benches' harmony on Europe puts Mr Callaghan on the defensive

From Hugh Noyes Parliamentary Correspondent Westminster

The "great debate" on whether Britain should be in or out of Europe seemed last night in the Commons to be reverting to much the same position as when Labour fell from power in 1970, with the two Front Benches in close harmony on general principles and the opposition coming from various groupings of anti-EEC backbenchers on both sides of the House.

Indeed, as Mr Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator of the entry terms said when he opened yesterday's debate on Europe, the two parties were closer now to a bipartisan policy on those matters than they had been for a long time.

Only a few moments before, under continual sniping from Labour backbenchers, Mr Callaghan, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, told the House that the Government had now decided that there would be no need to renegotiate the Community treaties in order to bring about the desired changes.

Mr Callaghan was clearly on the defensive as far as his own side was concerned and was not so happy at the conciliatory tone adopted by Mr Rippon. Anxious Labour MPs, striving to discover Mr Callaghan's real intentions, gained little comfort as the Foreign Secretary told the Commons that while he was in the interests of both Europe and Britain if the renegotiations succeeded.

If they failed the Government would face a hard decision and the British people would have to be kept fully in the picture. It would be a great blow to Europe if Britain failed. He was not so sure whether it would be an economic blow to Britain, but it would be a political blow for our relations with Europe.

There were big issues at stake and big prizes to be won. Clutching the Labour Party's election manifesto to his breast as though it were a holy writ, Mr Callaghan pleaded with his backbenchers to believe him when he told them that he was not going back on one dot or comma of the party's pledges.

There were clear signs that many of his followers interpreted the manifesto pledges differently from Mr Callaghan. The anti-Europeans had another anxious moment when the Foreign Secretary was asked by Mr Winston Churchill if he would name two or three countries in the world that could supply Britain with cheap food if we were to leave the Community. Another sacred cow of the anti-Europeans collapsed as Mr Callaghan replied that he could not name any such country "because they do not exist."

It was soon obvious to most MPs that Labour's process of renegotiation would involve a delicate and painful balancing act, with Mr Callaghan taking a cautious step forward on one day and a rapid half-step back on the next, to placate the more militant of the "get Britain out" brigade.

He indicated to the House that the aims of the renegotiations now revolved round the Community budget, relations with the Commonwealth, regional and industrial problems and the common agricultural policy.

On the budget, Mr Callaghan said that one of the fundamental principles on which the Government was insisting in these discussions was that it was wrong to have a net transfer of resources from the less prosperous to the better-off countries in the Community, as happened at present.

On relations with the Commonwealth, Mr Callaghan said that the Government was insisting on the principle of entry into the EEC had gone so far that they could not pull back.

Mr Rippon applauded the Foreign Secretary's "great advance" on the European question. It was now clear, he said, that the Government favoured the principle of entry and wanted the Community to succeed, to grow and to develop. Mr Callaghan was saying that it could negotiate within the treaty framework.

Mr Russell Johnston, from the Liberal benches, said the House was witnessing not the fundamental renegotiation of the treaties by the Government but the fundamental renegotiation within the Labour Party of its attitude towards Europe.

Mr Norman Atkinson declared that the Foreign Office had clearly got to work on the Foreign Secretary. Mr Callaghan was another victim in a long line of casualties who had suffered the Foreign Office treatment.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Priest who praised IRA man dismissed

By a Staff Reporter

Father Michael Connolly, the Roman Catholic priest who said Michael Gaughan, the Provisional IRA bank robber who died on hunger strike in Parkhurst prison last week, was a "great man", has been relieved of his duties as a parish priest by the Archbishop of Birmingham, Dr Dwyer.

Dr Dwyer said: "A priest must speak words of peace and reconciliation. Your actions can only bring dishonour and division."

Father Connolly said last night: "On my return from Ireland, where I attended my cousin's funeral, Michael Gaughan, who died on hunger strike, was named in the radio news as a Bishop. Dr Dwyer, Archbishop of Birmingham, had relieved me of my duties."

"I can only surmise that the Archbishop has been misled by highly slanted and hostile news reports. I shall be making a further statement when I hear from his Grace how I am supposed to have offended against my duties as a priest or my loyalty to him as my archbishop."

The letter was released after Mr St John-Stevens, Conservative MP for Birmingham, had condemned the use of a church for a political demonstration and had asked the Home Secretary to "express the hope to the Westminster archdiocese and other churches that this kind of incident is never allowed to happen again."

Mr St John-Stevens, a Roman Catholic, said: "I think it is an excellent statement by the archbishop, who has always been taken a very strong line against violence and has always been consistent in his condemnation of the IRA."

Father Connolly was thought last night to be somewhere in London after returning from the Irish Republic, where Mr Gaughan's funeral took place on Sunday.

He had stayed over the weekend with Mr Ned Bailey, a building contractor from Poole, Dorset, who was in London for the funeral.

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Tories' top job for Mr Whitelaw

Mr William Whitelaw has been appointed chairman of the Conservative Party in place of Lord Carrington, who tendered his resignation after serving two years in the post.

Mr James Prior, deputy chairman, has also resigned and will not be replaced.

The appointment, not unexpected, gives Mr Whitelaw the onerous task of reshaping the Conservative image in time for the next election (our Political staff writes). His main object will be to restore the confidence of Tory voters in the constituencies, not least those who defected to the Liberal Party last February.

He will remain in the Shadow Cabinet but give up his duties as shadow Employment Secretary. Mr Heath is expected to take the opportunity to reshuffle his Front Bench within the next few days.

Mr Whitelaw's task, page 2

Two Parliament clerks resign

Sir David Stephens, Clerk of the Parliaments, and Mr Robert Percival, Clerk Assistant, have resigned with effect from the beginning of the summer recess.

The new Clerk of the Parliaments, whose appointment the Queen has approved, will be Mr Peter Henderson, Reading Clerk and Principal Clerk, Public Bills, the next in line.



Father Michael Connolly: Praise for IRA bank robber.

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Continued on page 2, col 1

a pier and fire

respondent.

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TUC to press for equal representation on boards of nationalized industry

By Paul Routledge Labour Correspondent

Organized labour is preparing to make a big step forward towards sharing industrial decision-making with management.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said yesterday.

The TUC has drawn up its final report on industrial democracy, taking account of amendments and suggestions from affiliated unions and this radical document is expected to be adopted by the general council later this month.

Mr Murray, who was addressing the annual conference of the year, said the time was ripe for a new set of statutes for the nationalized industries and a new system of company law for private industry.

The unions want 50 per cent representation on the boards of nationalized industries, and their thinking on who those directors should be has been modified. They would come from unions within the industry,

rather than from the broad labour movement as had originally been proposed in the interim report on industrial democracy adopted at last year's congress.

The other big change is in the matter of timing. The TUC wants supervisory management boards with half their membership from trade unions in all companies with more than 2,000 workers at once. But it is content to let the "small fry" with between 200 and 2,000 workers wait.

The final report is otherwise substantially the same as last year's. Mr Murray said that the other half of nationalized industry boards would be appointed by the Government and there will no doubt be further discussion about the composition of that half of the board.

Mr Murray said a degree of industrial development was needed in the nationalized industries and it was the TUC's job to put forward the ideas

of the trade union movement as a whole. The TUC also had to ensure that the basis of trade union representation could be agreed between the unions in an industry.

Finally, we emphasize in the report that developments at board level had to be accompanied by a wide variety of experiments in terms of joint planning committees, operational committees and a host of arrangements.

It was quite apparent that workers were preparing to take a major step forward in the joint regulation of all important decisions affecting their working lives, Mr Murray said.

The two main principles running through the TUC's ideas on industrial democracy were the traditional ones of representative capacity and accountability.

These points were not negotiable, the TUC general secretary said. He added that quite remarkable changes were increasing the base of the unions.

Leading article, page 17

Ailing Italy begins search for a government

From Peter Nichols Rome, June 11

President Leone tonight began consultations in his search for a new government by consulting former heads of state.

Signor Mariano Rumor's coalition resigned last night after less than 100 days in office.

Italy is not accustomed to the fall of its governments, but this time the atmosphere is generally regarded as unusually disconcerting. The country is facing a serious economic crisis, how serious depends on the expert to whose views one gives most weight.

Signor Antonio Giolitti, the former Minister of the Budget in Signor Rumor's Government, said today that the country was not yet quite up to the neck in the waters of economic trouble,

but unless something was done the situation could hold only for a matter of months.

Politically, the difficulties appear greater than at any other time since the war. The coalition fell because of a disagreement between its principal partners, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, about the restrictive measures necessary to save the economy.

This type of coalition has been regarded for more than a decade as the essential basis of government, provided it does not have a majority in Parliament and a reasonable claim to represent a substantial section of the country.

One leading politician remarked today that the idea of an alliance between Catholics and Socialists was not necessarily dead, but it appeared to be in

for a period of unseasonal hibernation.

Few people doubt the seriousness of the crisis. A succession of governments has failed to provide effective remedies for the country's economic or political difficulties. But as yet the fall of the fifth Rumor administration has occasioned hardly any judgments abroad than it has in Rome.

No doubt more apocalyptic voices will be heard as the difficult business of putting a government together goes its typically leisurely way. For the moment, a country given only a matter of months for economic survival is about to witness the lengthy routine of political consultations with no obvious type of administration at which to aim.

Senator Giuseppe Saragat, the former President who called to

night on President Leone, certainly advised him to try to put together another coalition like that which collapsed last night.

The obstacles to continued collaboration between Socialists and Christian Democrats have been sharpened by the events of the weekend. The Socialists did not want the Government to fall.

The Communist opposition, moreover, had apparently been prompted to demand for an easing of credit restrictions, but not to drive the point so hard as to force a crisis.

However, the Socialists say they were faced with an ultimatum to give way in order to allow Signor Emilio Colombo, the Christian Democrat Minister of the Treasury, to leave for economic talks in Washington.

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HOME NEWS

Onerous task facing Mr Whitelaw as Tories' new chairman

By John Groser
Political Staff

The new chairman of the Conservative Party is Mr William Whitelaw, who will give up his duties as shadow Secretary for Employment, although he remains in the Shadow Cabinet. The announcement that Lord Carrington had tendered his resignation after two years as chairman, together with a similar move by Mr James Prior, deputy chairman, came as no surprise to MPs at Westminster last night.

It had been expected for some days that the onerous task of reshaping the Conservative image in time for the next election would fall on the broad shoulders of Mr Whitelaw. Like Lord Carrington and Mr Prior, he is a totally committed Heath man, although during the four years of the Conservative Administration it was rumoured that he had the occasional contretemps with his Prime Minister, his bluff and frank way of talking being not always to the liking of Mr Heath.

Some Conservative MPs, mostly those who opposed Lord Carrington and Mr Prior when they insisted earlier this year that the time was right for a general election, suppose that they are now paying the penalty for "getting their timing wrong". Mr Heath would strenuously deny that, pointing out that the election both men said they would like to give up their responsibilities at the top of the party hierarchy. Apparently at the request of Mr Heath they both agreed to retain their positions only in order to complete changes already in hand at Conservative Central Office.

Mr Prior is not to be replaced, so Sir Michael Fraser will be Mr Whitelaw's only deputy. Mr Michael Wolff, director-general of the party, continues in that capacity.

Mr Heath has also asked Mr Ian Gilmour, the shadow Secretary for Defence, to assume political responsibility for the research department. Day-to-day responsibility for the department will, however, remain with Mr Wolff. Mr Prior will continue with Mr Anthony Barber and Mr Peter Walker, the review of critical seats for the next election.

With Mr Whitelaw no longer "shadowing" it is expected that Mr Heath will take the opportunity in the next few days of a reshuffle. It is known that he does not wish Mr Francis Pym to have two briefs (Northern Ireland and Agriculture) and there has been some clamour on the back benches for more young blood to be brought on to the Opposition front bench.

Mr Whitelaw is of course used to "trouble-shooting". He was Opposition Chief whip for six years and after the 1970 election victory was leader of the Commons, and a popular one at that. He was then given the thorny task of trying to bring peace to Northern Ireland.

He is certainly no stranger at Conservative Central Office and some people say that his work there during the 1970 election campaign served the party's cause extremely well.

Mr Whitelaw's colleagues say his main aim will be to provide an organization to win the next election be it in the autumn or in 1975.



Firemen dousing wrecked and smouldering buildings at the army training camp at Strensall, near York, which was blasted by bombs early yesterday.

Army band escapes in bomb attack

From Our Correspondent

York. A regimental band had a narrow escape in bomb explosions early yesterday when terrorists struck at a second Yorkshire army camp within four months.

The attackers breached the security system around Strensall Camp, six miles north of York, to plant about 20lb of gelignite, which wrecked a block of eight barracks rooms. Thirty-five bandmen escaped.

Security chiefs were faced with the issue of how to make sprawling country camps such as Strensall impregnable against such attacks. Yesterday's attack was a copy of the one last March, at Claret Barracks, near Ripon, 20 miles away, for which the IRA claimed responsibility. Although no lives were lost in either case, on both occasions terrorists were able to slip into the camps, plant their bombs and get away within minutes.

The first Strensall bomb went off at 3.25 am, next to an empty barracks room nearest to the regularly patrolled perimeter fence 80 yards away, which seals off the camp from a public common. A second explosion came five minutes later, and then a third, although the police

are working on a theory that the last one was caused by escaping gas. The luckiest men among the 250 people at the King's Division department were the members of the regimental band of The Green Howards, one of the regiments serving in Northern Ireland. The bandmen, some of them aged 17, were asleep in two barracks rooms across a corridor and 30 yards from the room outside which the bombs were planted. After the first explosion they scrambled to safety. When they returned later all that remained of their huts were charred remains. Their uniforms, personal belongings and army musical instruments valued at £15,000 were destroyed.

Election result drove doctor to kill his family

From Our Correspondent
Maidstone

A doctor shot dead his wife and two young sons on the night of the general election after hearing that the Labour Party was likely to win. He was shot at Maidstone Crown Court yesterday.

Dr William Alan Bromley, aged 58, was an alcoholic and doctors considered he was suffering from a mental illness. After shooting his wife, Brenda, and their two sons, Ian, aged nine, and Richard, aged four, Dr Bromley dictated a message to the corner on his telephone answering machine in which he said: "As it now appears that the Labour Party will get in I can see no point in living. So I have killed my wife and sons with a shotgun."

Later he told police officers at Chatham: "I shot my wife. I do not remember when. When I was in from 11 to 12 I shot her. I was going to shoot myself. I had two wonderful sons and I

could see no future for them with Wilson in power."

Dr Bromley pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of his wife and sons on the ground of diminished responsibility. He shot them at his home in Spodhurst Avenue, Waldersea, Chatham.

Mr Justice Phillips committed him to a mental hospital for an unlimited time.

Mr Barry Hudson, QC, for the prosecution, said Dr Bromley had been going through a period of grave problems. He was an alcoholic and his medical practice was becoming affected. He was also heavily in debt. Doctors had concluded that his abnormality arose from a mental illness aggravated by alcohol, strain and election stress.

Mr Hudson said: "This doctor loved his family and clearly took his tragic action in a moment when his mind was weakened."

When seen by the police after the shooting, Dr Bromley had 279 milligrams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.

BBC 'need £2 licence rise to keep up service'

By Kenneth Coaling

Unless BBC television's increase of at least £2 licence fee by next year, it will not be possible to maintain the service present form, Mr Alasdair MacLennan, director of programmes yesterday.

Mr MacLennan told a meeting of the Broadcasting Press Guild that the 1970 increase had been massive, by inflation. Programme being repeated at the nine hours a week because could not afford to make ones, and he feared that a rise in the number of television licences—don't know in April over last year's—figure would also affect.

Throughout the 1960s, he said, the BBC had been given 15% more to spend each year. The past four years the real price terms had been adverse.

In brief

Students urged to 'squat'

Students were urged yesterday to squat in unused empty properties this summer if local authorities refuse to help them to find accommodation. Mr John Randall, president of the National Union of Students, told a London conference that housing units for normal families could be used as short-term accommodation.

Student housing should be treated not in isolation but as part of a national housing policy under the control of one ministry, he said.

Syllabus 'illegal'

Birmingham Education Committee has been advised by counsel that a school syllabus containing a section on communism, attacked as "too uncritical" by Conservative councillors, contravenes the 1944 Education Act's definition of the word "syllabus".

Plea change refused

An attempt by Martin Fenton, who is accused of murdering four people in a Torquay casino, to change his plea of not guilty to murder to one of guilty of manslaughter was rejected by the prosecution at Exeter Crown Court yesterday.

Smaller all-in schools

Comprehensive schools are getting smaller, and only six out of 1,800 have 2,000 or more pupils, the Campaign for Comprehensive Education said yesterday. Their average size had been falling for 15 years instead of rising, it added.

Mr Foot's aid sought

Publishers of provincial newspapers and magazines and employers in the general printing industry are to see Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, today to ask him to intervene in their dispute over pay with the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades.

House blaze kills two

Mr Douglas Millington, aged 52, and his daughter, Carol, aged 14, were killed, and his wife, son and grandson and a fireman were injured when fire gutted a family's home at Dudley, Worcestershire, yesterday.

Most pension rises will on time, Mrs Castle says

By Our Labour Staff

Most people receiving retirement and widow's pensions should get their increases from July 22, the date originally planned. That assurance was given in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, when she announced the terms on which industrial action by civil servants that threatened to delay the rises had been called off.

Mrs Castle said most of those whose pension books were processed in the Department of Health and Social Security office in Newcastle upon Tyne would receive their increases on time, although a few might have to wait for a week or two.

With the best will in the world, she added, the arrears of pension payments would be delayed in local areas.

My department will guide on this matter, she said, the July 22, when the programme is going on. From the terms the announced for ending time pay by 40,000 men the Civil and Public Association, it was clear the original demand of extra payment for delay was not met.

Parliamentary report

Concorde losses estimated challenged by BAC chief

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The forecast by British Airways that it might lose up to £25m a year operating a fleet of five Concordes has been challenged by Sir George Edwards, chairman of the British Aircraft Corporation, manufacturer of the jetliner.

In a letter published yesterday, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, who is carrying out an inquiry into the future of the £1,000 Anglo-French project, Sir

George said that the Airways report appeared to have led many people to conclude that the Concorde, on British Airways' own figures, was not so good.

Sir George said the operating cost of £5.25 hour and with fares between first class plus 20 per cent profit as soon as full.

MP given date for meeting on corruption

Mr Edward Milne, Independent MP for Rhyll, will have an official meeting with the Attorney General next week to discuss allegations of local government corruption in the North-east.

Mr Milne, who has been demanding the meeting for some weeks, was given the date of June 20 yesterday afternoon.

Among matters to be discussed at the meeting will be the alleged sale in 1972 of two cur-piece bungalows to two Durham police officers by a prominent northern builder. The existence of documents relating to the sale was disclosed in *The Times* last month.

Wife of spy guilty men are still free

Mrs Maureen Binz of David Bingham, spy, declared last guilty men were speaking on independence's Today programme.

She could not give secrets without giving naval staff and civil.

Mrs Bingham, as released from Holf four days ago after months of a 24-hour for aiding her husband, she thought might want to see.

Priest who praised IRA man is dismissed

Continued from page 1

Laoheigh, co. Leitrim, a member of the Provisional Sinn Féin, said of the priest: "He is an Irishman, and anyone who calls himself a true Irishman must have republican sympathies because of what the British troops have done to the Catholics in the North."

Father Connolly played a part in the IRA march in Kilburn at the weekend which infuriated MPs. The priest took a microphone from one of the organizers of the funeral procession and spoke of "a fitting tribute to a great man".

The price of freedom has always been very high. Father Connolly, a native of Co. Limerick who is attached to St Joseph's, Wolverhampton, has described the IRA's campaign in Northern Ireland as "a holy war against pagans who have no respect for human dignity". In 1971 he was reprimanded by his bishop for urging the Irish Government to "hand over guns which are going rusty to the freedom fighters of the North."

Dr Dwyer told Father Connolly in his letter that two years ago he had given him a "final warning" that his "intemperate utterances on Irish affairs" were causing distress and well-founded anger to many Irish and English people.

"You gave me a verbal apology and a written promise of silence for the future. You broke this promise by your intemperate utterances last weekend. I am therefore relieving you of your duties as parish priest and of all diocesan duties until further notice," he wrote.

The letter drew a statement by the Catholic Information Office which said: "The Catholic Church of England and Wales consistently follows the policy that clergy should not be associated with divisive political activity of any kind."

Father William O'Brien, OMI, parish priest of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kilburn, said yesterday that he had permitted the Mass for Mr Gaughan to be held in his church, as he was for any Catholic, and was only concerned with seeking intercession for him, not with any political demonstration," he said. He emphasized that no form of IRA demonstration had been allowed inside the church.

Doctors differ over injury to girl's foot

Doctors have disagreed at Birmingham Crown Court over what caused the injury to a girl aged three who had parts of her feet amputated.

Ram Chand, aged 38, of Murdoch Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, has denied causing grievous bodily harm to his daughter, Jane Kaur, with intent; causing grievous bodily harm; and cruelty to a person under 16.

The court was told on Monday that both feet were badly bruised and swollen, and showed signs of extensive burns and gangrene.

Mr Peter Bevan, consultant surgeon, of Dugway Road Hospital, Birmingham, said injury to the right foot indicated that "it must have been inserted or kept in some sort of dry heat rather like an open fire."

Yesterday the family's doctor, Dr Subhi, said that after examining the child he thought it was a case of infected chilblains. He said he did not come to any conclusion that there was any physical injury or intra-familial injury.

Faulkner group may back referendum move

From Stewart Tendler and Robert Fisk
Belfast

Mr Faulkner's Unionist group may join the Alliance Party in asking Mr Rees, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to hold a conference on Northern Ireland's future followed by a referendum and elections.

If the two parties agree it will mean that two of the three partners in the power-sharing Executive have moved some way towards the "loyalist" camp where the call is still for fresh elections before talks.

The Alliance Party has proposed an open conference, including the Ulster Workers' Council—organizer of the recent strike—and the Provisional IRA, but Mr Faulkner and his supporters favour a conference based on the present Assembly membership.

The Alliance Party's plan is that the referendum would be held to decide between independence or power-sharing with

in continued partnership with the United Kingdom.

Mr Faulkner's group will discuss the proposals at a meeting tomorrow. There have been talks between the two parties since the Executive fell and Mr Faulkner has told Mr Oliver Napier, the Alliance leader, that he would be prepared to cooperate.

There is little doubt that if there were early elections Mr Faulkner's group might well be routed.

In Dublin yesterday, the Irish Cabinet discussed the IRA funeral last Sunday for Michael Gaughan, the Parkhurst hunger striker, and the presence at his graveside of Mr David O'Connell, one of the leading Provisionals on the IRA Army Council.

The Dublin Cabinet has been embarrassed by the paramilitary display and volleys of shots at the funeral, especially since it had been privately insisting that the IRA would not be allowed to stage such a demonstration.

In Belfast yesterday Mr Rees

gave Mr Orme, Under-Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, responsibility for considering the proposals for a conference. Another junior minister is likely to be appointed soon.

Mr Orme, an Irish prisoner, jailed for his part in a payroll robbery plot to raise funds for the IRA, is on hunger strike at Wakefield prison (the Press Association reports).

John Joseph Campbell, aged 29, of Ashton Road, Luton, was jailed for 10 years at St Albans Crown Court last December. He began the strike last week. Troops accused: British security forces were accused yesterday of using methods condemned in the Compton report on ill treatment of prisoners in Ulster (a Staff Reporter writes from Belfast). Six men, arrested in Newry after a man had been killed there last week, said at a press conference that soldiers used hoods on them and made them stand for long periods against a wall for long periods after their arrest.

The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, which called the press conference, said the case was the first to emerge since the Compton report in 1972. The details will be sent to Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The association announced that six alleged cases of ill treatment, including a previous case involving one of the men at yesterday's press conference, have been accepted by the European Commission on Human Rights and will be heard in Strasbourg in October.

An Army officer said yesterday: "The hoods, which were mailbags, had nothing to do with interrogation. This is no different from the rural constabulary in some English shires because a reluctant someone being recognized. The hoods were used because there was a question of identification involved in the case and a seventh man was later charged with the murder of Paul Tinnelly at Newry."

Challenge over constitutionality of Benn paper

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Mr Wilson was challenged in the Commons yesterday by Mr Heath, over the constitutional basis of the document produced by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, on the work programme of his department.

The document, which many Cabinet ministers see as the Government's albatross in terms of electoral success, because of its sweeping state interventionism, was first disclosed in *The Times* on May 23 after it had been produced on a confidential basis to a meeting of the Labour Party-TUC liaison committee.

As a result, the Labour Party decided to publish it officially. Mr Heath yesterday challenged the document's status as a policy paper. He asked the Prime Minister: "What is the constitutional position of this document and has the Government now handed over complete control of its policy to Transport House?"

Mr Wilson, who is understood to have expressed doubts about presenting the document to the liaison committee, replied that it was exactly what the title suggested. It was the basis on which Mr Benn was working within the manifesto approved by the Labour Party's national executive and the Shadow Cabinet. Policy decisions taken as a result, he added, would be a matter for the Government.

The decision to publish the paper was taken at a meeting of the party's home policy committee on Monday. Mr Benn said he had no objection to its being published. In fact, he had never wanted the document to be made confidential.

Mr Mulley, the party vice-chairman, said it would be a bad precedent to declassify every confidential document because it had been leaked.

In the meantime, the Opposition had begun to step up its campaign over the Government's industry proposals. Mr Heseltine, Opposition spokesman on trade, said in London yesterday that the giants of British industry faced a threat to their existence more serious, more lasting, than any risk they ran in the face of foreign competition.

Suicide verdict

Superintendent Alfred Harrison, who was found dead in a police armory two days after taking command of Kendal subdivision, had shot himself while his mind was disturbed, the South Cumbria Coroner said yesterday.

As vegetable prices rise, so does the demand for hard-to-get allotments

By Diana Geddes

As vegetable prices continue to increase, with spring greens costing double what they did a year ago, gardening is gaining in popularity. Unused back yards are being dug over, hard-baked borders are turning into neat rows of beans and peas, and lawns are making way for cabbage patches and potato plots.

Sutton and Son estimate that their vegetable seed sales have risen by nearly half in the past year, and Carers Seeds have had "astronomical increases" in sales. It is not surprising, therefore, with every spare bit of ground being eyed by would-be gardeners, that the demand for allotments has increased sharply over the past couple of years.

Figures are not yet available for last year, but between 1972 and

1973 8,000 people joined the waiting list, bringing the total for England and Wales to 27,000. Five years earlier there were barely 5,000 waiting. The popularity of allotments had been on the wane since the "Dig for Victory" campaign during the war, when there were nearly 500,000 last September there were 467,735 compared with 491,509 a year earlier.

The National Allotments and Gardens Society meets in Plymouth today for a three-day conference and Mr W. Milligan, secretary, says he is very worried by the situation. The law stipulates that if a local authority thinks there is a demand, it must provide a "sufficient number": no one is sure how to interpret that.

Bristol, for instance, has a population of 425,000 has 1,300

people on its waiting list and virtually no vacancies among its 6,500 allotments. The annual fee for a 100-sq-ft plot is £1.25 for a plot of the same size but set in a landscaped garden.

Generally, rents may be as much as £13 a year or as little as 25p, but £1.50 seems about average, and that is still very cheap if one considers the possible yield. Mr Milligan says that members in the bigger cities estimate their vegetable harvests to be worth £70 to £80 a year.

In London the demand for allotments, understandably, is especially strong. The GLC controls only a few sites, nearly all temporary, and leave most of the allotment administration to the boroughs, which in turn often lease the land to private associations.

British Steel is criticized over North Sea supplies

By Pearce Wright

The steel industry is still 8,000 tons a week below its target in its recovery from the three-day week. The shortfall is having a serious effect on the supply of materials for the development of North Sea oil.

The slow build-up is attributed to lack of coal and the shortage of steel scrap, the Select Committee on Science and Technology was told yesterday.

British Steel told the committee that although steel had been developed to meet specifications for pipelines and structures in the North Sea, the corporation had had difficulties to overcome in meeting the needs of the oil and gas industries.

The biggest difficulty involved the supply of large diameter thick-wall pipes for bringing the oil ashore. Plans had been pre-

pared for a 56m production plant. Answering criticisms about the corporation's slow response to the demands of the North Sea industry, Mr D. G. S. Waterstone, British Steel's managing director (commercial), said that most steel for pipelines and engineering was provided by Britain.

The corporation was developing special specifications unique to the North Sea industry; it had not joined in the high-strength and large-diameter pipeline business before because its manufacturing capacity had not been big enough.

Mr G. H. Armitage, managing director (tubes division), said the corporation was also suffering from labour scarcity. In Scunthorpe a blast furnace was not working because of a shortage of 200 workers.

Palace rammed, court told

A man said to have driven a van into the gates of Buckingham Palace told the police that he did it to draw attention to a court case, Bow Street Magistrate Court, London, was told yesterday.

He said he did it for the "cause" of two men he believed to be wrongly accused. Peter Chappell, aged 33, of Water Street, Bow, London, was committed for trial on five charges of damaging property and two of driving with excess alcohol in his blood.

He is accused of driving into the entrances of the Daily Mirror, Daily Express, *The Daily Telegraph* and *Evening Standard*, and

and into the palace gates, causing more than £1,400 damage.

He was said to have told the police that he did it to draw attention to the case of George Davies and Michael Ishmael, who had been charged with attempting to murder a policeman at Ilford, Essex.

Mr Chappell is alleged to have made a statement saying he was a friend of both men and knew that Mr Davies had been at work that day.

The alleged statement added: "Out of sheer frustration I decided to go to Fleet Street and make as much of a nuisance of myself as possible."

Constituencies choose candidates

Dr Tom Sturgesford, aged 43, MP for Norwich, South, from 1970 until he lost his seat at the general election, has been chosen prospective parliamentary Conservative candidate for the Isle of Ely, it was announced yesterday.

General election: C. R. Fread (L) 27,647; J. Stevens (C) 19,300; M. J. G. (Lab) 9,476. L majority 8,347.

Mr Richard Williams, aged 33, has been chosen as prospective parliamentary Labour candidate for Norfolk, North-west. General election: C. Brocklebank-Fowler (C) 27,823; J. D. Page (Lab) 27,020; R. A. Walker (L) 10,852. C majority 803.

Belts saved 400

The publicity campaign urging the use of car seat belts saved about 400 lives and prevented about 2,300 serious injuries in road accidents in 1972, a report published by the Department of the Environment said yesterday.

Five hurt in shaft fire

Three firemen and two workmen were slightly injured yesterday after sparks from welding equipment had started a fire in a 100ft shaft being dug for water mains at Surbiton, Surrey.

Child murder charge

A man will appear in court at Hertford today, accused of murdering Rosemary Pappa, aged eight, of Hatfield, whose body was found in a field yesterday.

Weather forecast and recordings



Channel Isles, SW, NW, England, Wales, Lakeland District, Glasgow, Clouds at first with occasional drizzle in places and hill and coastal fog patches, sunny intervals later; wind W, moderate; max temp 60°C (64°F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, N Ireland: Cloudy at first with occasional drizzle, hill and coastal fog patches, sunny intervals later; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 57°C (63°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Fife, central Highlands: Mainly dry, with sunny spells, especially in afternoon; wind W, fresh; max temp 20°C (68°F).

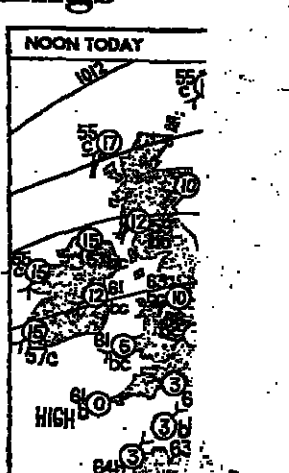
Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Dry and warm over most of England and Wales, cloudy in mainly in NW, temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Wind NW, moderate becoming W, light; sea slight becoming smooth.

Street of Dover, English Channel: (E): Wind W, light becoming variable; sea smooth.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; M, thunder.

Table with weather data for various locations including London, Manchester, Birmingham, etc., showing temperature, wind, and cloud cover.



St George's Channel: sea smooth. Irish Sea: Wind moderate; sea smooth.

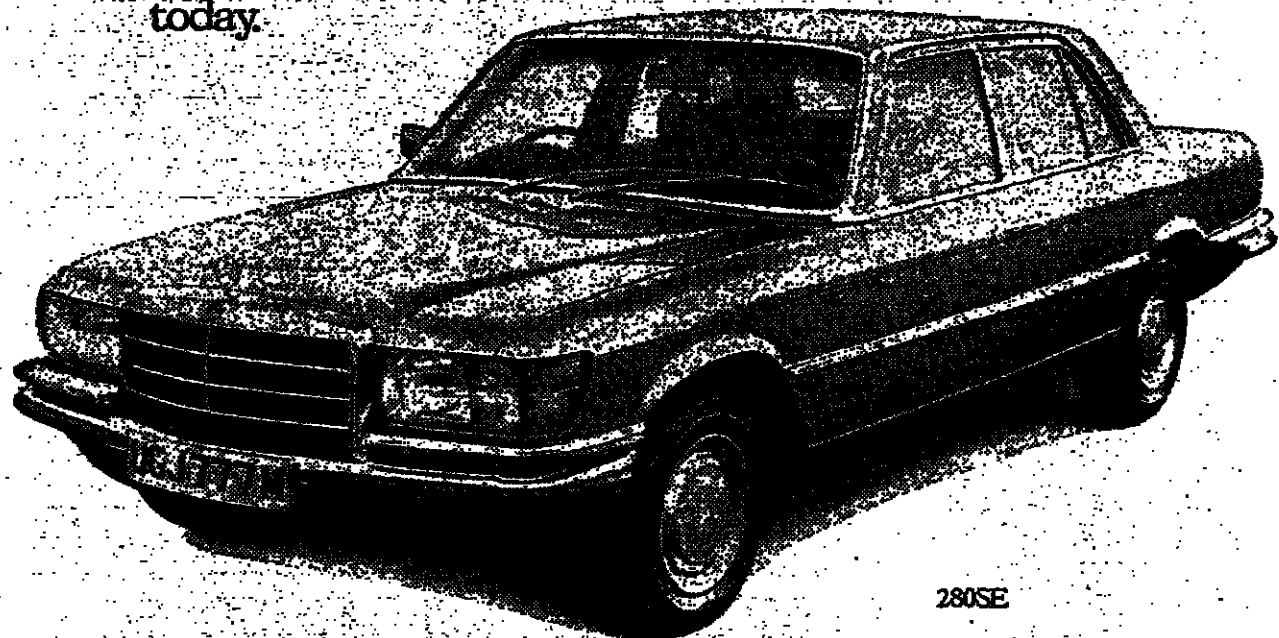
Yesterday: London: Temp: 16°C (61°F); pm, 22°C (72°F); am, 11°C (52°F). 53 per cent. Rain trace. Sun, 24th. Bar, mean sea level 1013.5 mbars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 25.4 inches.

At the resort: 24 hours to 6 pm. E Coast: 10.2, 10.1, 10.0, 9.9, 9.8, 9.7, 9.6, 9.5, 9.4, 9.3, 9.2, 9.1, 9.0, 8.9, 8.8, 8.7, 8.6, 8.5, 8.4, 8.3, 8.2, 8.1, 8.0, 7.9, 7.8, 7.7, 7.6, 7.5, 7.4, 7.3, 7.2, 7.1, 7.0, 6.9, 6.8, 6.7, 6.6, 6.5, 6.4, 6.3, 6.2, 6.1, 6.0, 5.9, 5.8, 5.7, 5.6, 5.5, 5.4, 5.3

The advantages of arriving in a Mercedes:

Before we look at any of the other advantages, the first fact is you've a better chance of arriving at all.

Because one thing all the experts will agree is that Mercedes-Benz are just about the safest cars on the roads today.



280SE

As the Guardian motoring correspondent put it: 'Any valuable executives involved in a car crash in the 'S' class have a better chance of walking away from the wreckage than in any other luxury saloon in Europe today.'

Even so you're probably not going to buy a Mercedes for safety alone.

So what else have we to offer?

You arrive in comfort.

Obviously there are a lot of things we could say about comfort in a Mercedes-Benz.

But let's just take the seats as an example. Because a lot of people's first reaction to them is they're hard.

Well, how long is it since anyone recommended sleeping on a soft bed?



230.4

Mercedes-Benz seats are firm, in fact orthopaedically designed, to give your body the support it needs.

So that even after a 300 mile journey you're still ready for more.

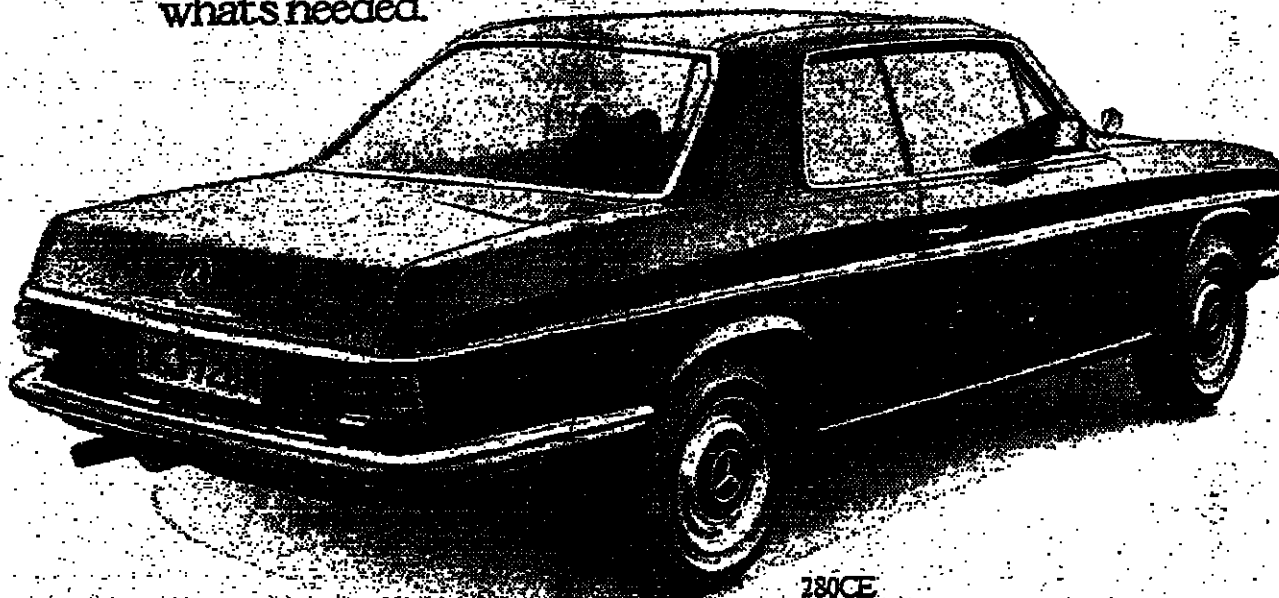
So that even after a London jam you'll still be able to find your feet.

As the Times correspondent, recently traffic-bound for 2½ hours, simply said:

'It was a tribute to the comfort of the 230.4 that the ordeal was not as frustrating as it might have been.'

You arrive on time.

Let's be quite honest, on today's crowded and restricted roads, a tremendously high top speed is no longer what's needed.



280CE

What you need now is a car with a flexible performance—the kind that's just as happy on the North Circular as it is cruising up the M1.

The kind that won't let you down in the wet.

Won't swerve you out of line when you brake. Won't hesitate when you put your foot down to accelerate.

Or as Car recently said of the 280E, makes it impossible 'to induce a situation where the car behaves unpredictably, regardless of surface or speed'.

With the result that you can almost unintentionally put in very high average speeds.

And when you think about it, isn't that, today, what you really want?

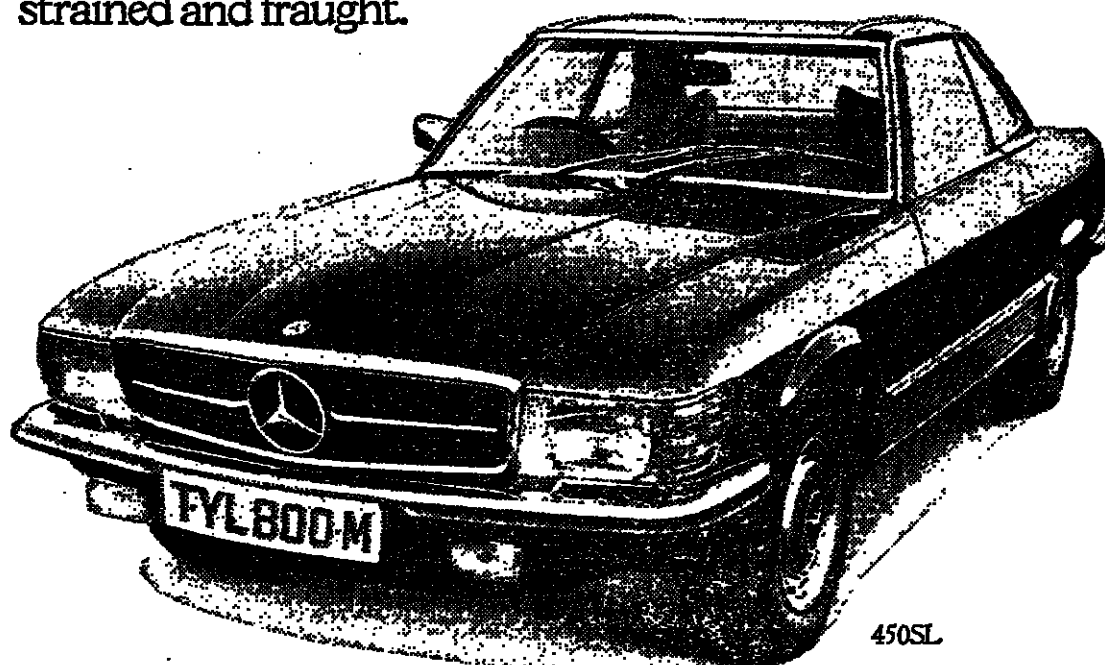
You arrive feeling fit for business.

You know how it is when you have to drive anywhere to keep an appointment:

A slog up the motorway is never going to help your pitch for that multi-million pound contract.

A battle through the city will hardly help towards a relaxed new business presentation.

So it's perhaps as well to know that everything in a Mercedes-Benz is designed to prevent you feeling tense, strained and fraught.



450SL

In short, to make driving as effortless as it can be. And who knows, maybe even relaxed enough for you to solve a few of your company's problems on the way.

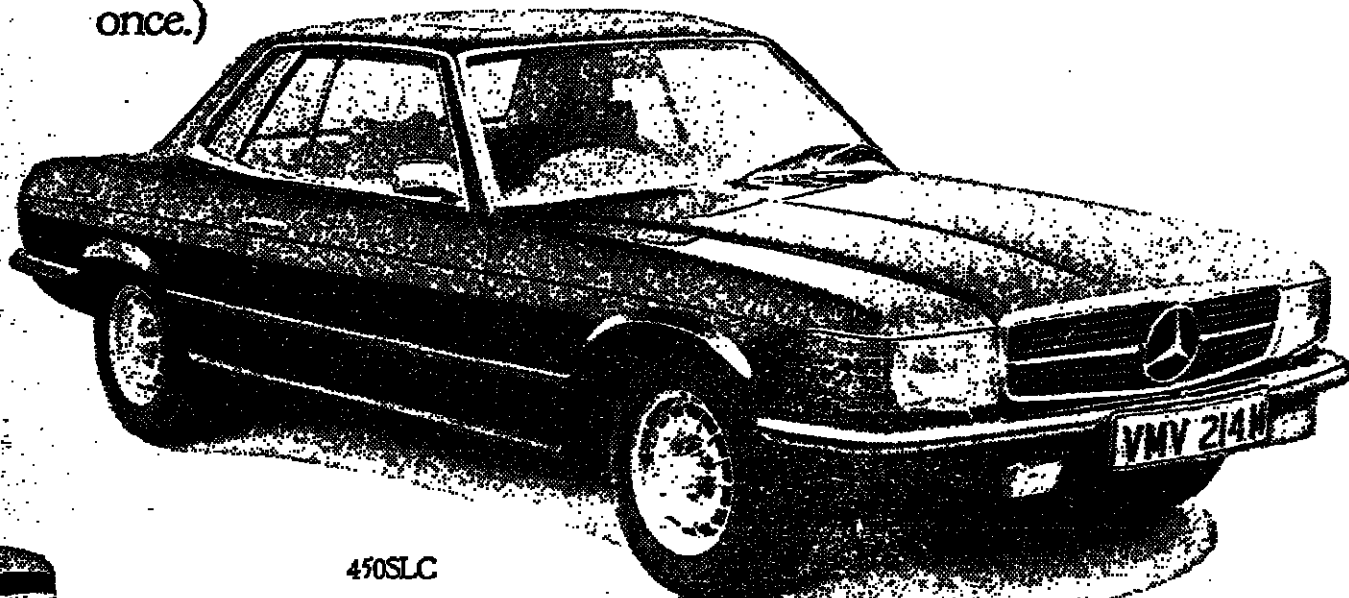
You arrive with a subject of conversation.

Naturally levels of interest in the car will vary.

The more technically-minded might like to hear about your 450's starting torque compensation, for instance. (Under heavy acceleration it actually prevents rear end squat.)

But more than likely they'll simply be interested in the washers and wipers you've got on your SLC's headlights.

Or your standard central locking system. (Watch as you turn that key. They'll all want to know if all the doors, the boot and petrol cap really have locked at once.)



450SLC

Whatever everyone chooses to talk about, though, one thing's for certain—they will talk.

And whenever people do that, you can always be sure of one other thing too:

Everyone knows you've arrived.



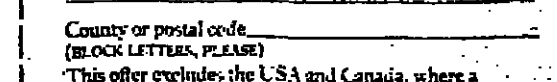
Mercedes-Benz



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A strictly limited issue



good sense in view of the
its effect was to restrict
carried on a trade or bu-
The justices were wrot
case would be remitted
with a direction to con-
hearing.
Mr Justice Park and
Forbes agreed.
Solicitors: Sharma &

ing to its terms in the present case was not in any sense illogical and was not likely to run counter to any intention that Parliament might have had.

It was perfectly reasonable and logical that, when the buyer was the expert and the seller might be the amateur, and the buyer made an examination of the goods in

The justices were wrong case would be remitted with a direction to on hearing.

Mr Justice Park and Farbes agreed.

Stiffens, Sharma, P.

WEST EUROPE

General Spinoza says democracy must precede independence

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, June 11

President Spinoza told the nation today that "the right of the population to self-determination cannot but lead us to the development of a decolonization programme".

This, he said, did not imply the immediate granting of independence to Portugal's overseas provinces, as the process would be based on a four-point programme.

General Spinoza was speaking at the investiture of General Silveiro Marques as the new Governor-General of Angola and of Dr Henrique Soares de Mello as the Governor-General of Mozambique.

The President said that the African wars had originated "from the error of denying to the overseas population the inalienable moral right to self-determination". The granting of this right was the basis of the political philosophy of the Armed Forces Movement, he said, and they will carry it through.

The fulcrum of our ideal is the concept of self-determination, he stated, adding that he did not hold the concept of self-determination as merely applicable to the African territories. He considered that basically the purpose of the April 25 movement was the re-

covery of this very right for the Portuguese people.

Self-determination does not exist without democracy," he said, "and a democracy does not exist when political decisions are taken under the cover of pretended representation and specious distortions of legitimate rights."

The programme of decolonization, the general continued, must be based on four points: the reestablishment of peace, acceleration of reconstruction and development, the establishment of a broad framework for democratic participation, with accelerated regionalization of political, economic and social structures. Recourse to popular consultation would be the final step in putting these principles into practice.

First of all, however, peace must be restored, and this can only be achieved if both sides agree on a ceasefire "so that there may be a platform of understanding on which the two sides may base their decision to cease fighting."

The general also spoke of "the necessity to continue national mobilization," which must now be switched totally from the military plane to the civil one so that the human and material potential which up to now is being wastefully consumed in an endless war should be transformed into a labour force and a factor for building progress and wellbeing.

Socialists bitter over fall of Italian coalition

Continued from page 1

The ultimatum was extended by 24 hours, but no agreement was reached.

The Socialists claim that they had accepted to a large extent the requirements of the Christian Democrats and that the real disagreement at the end concerned mainly the degree of relaxation of credit facilities.

Whatever weight one places on the Socialist's feeling that the collapse of the Government was forced on them, it is certain that for the moment they are more at ease out of office.

Their own rank and file and the trade unions were allowing them little room for manoeuvre

and their demands for a more liberal credit policy were unlikely to get much of a hearing from their Christian Democrat colleagues. Besides, there are important regional elections in Sicily next week and the Socialists invariably feel that their traditional supporters prefer them when they are out of government.

President Leone may be forced to aim at nothing better than a minority government of Christian Democrats. Such an interim solution might permit urgent financial measures to be taken without too much strain within the Government itself while parliamentary support could be forthcoming on the grounds that no other administration was possible.

Leading article, page 17

36 Cabinets in 31 years

There have been 36 Italian governments since the fall of Mussolini in 1943. They are listed below with their prime ministers, party composition and date of taking office.

The party initials are as follows: DC Christian Democrat; PCI Communist; PSI Socialist; P d'Az Action Party; PSDI Democratic Labour Party; PLI Liberal Party; PSDI Social Democrat Party; PRI Republican Party.

Badoglio (DC, PCI, PSDI, P d'Az, PLI) 25.7.43

Badoglio (DC, PCI, PSDI, P d'Az, PLI) 22.4.44

Bonomi (DC, PCI, PSDI, P d'Az, PLI) 18.6.44

Bonomi (DC, PCI, PSDI, P d'Az, PLI) 12.12.44

Parri (DC, PCI, PSDI, P d'Az, PLI) 21.6.45

De Gasperi (DC, PCI, PSDI, P d'Az, PLI) 10.12.45

De Gasperi (DC, PCI, PSDI, P d'Az, PLI) 13.7.46

De Gasperi (DC, PCI, PSDI, P d'Az, PLI) 2.2.47

De Gasperi (DC, PCI, PSDI, P d'Az, PLI) 31.5.47

De Gasperi (DC, PCI, PSDI, P d'Az, PLI) 23.5.48

De Gasperi (DC, PCI, PSDI, P d'Az, PLI) 27.1.50

De Gasperi (DC, PRI) 27.7.51

De Gasperi (DC) 16.7.53

Pella (DC) 17.8.53

Fanfani (DC) 18.1.54

Fanfani (DC, PSDI, PLI) 10.2.54

Fanfani (DC, PSDI, PLI) 6.7.55

Fanfani (DC, PSDI, PLI) 19.5.57

Segni (DC) 1.7.58

Segni (DC) 15.2.59

Tambroni (DC) 25.3.60

Fanfani (DC) 26.7.60

Fanfani (DC, PSDI, PRI) 21.2.62

Leone (DC) 21.6.63

Moro (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI) 4.12.63

Moro (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI) 22.7.64

Moro (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI) 23.2.66

Leone (DC) 24.6.68

Rumor (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI) 12.12.68

Rumor (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI) 5.8.69

Rumor (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI) 27.3.70

Colombo (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI) 7.8.70

Andreotti (DC, PSDI, PLI) 17.2.72

Andreotti (DC, PSDI, PLI) 26.6.72

Andreotti (DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI) 8.7.73

Rumor (DC, PSI, PSDI) 13.3.74

Europa prize winners on show in Turin

Prize-winning entries in the competition organized by Europa—the monthly newspaper published jointly by The Times, Le Monde, Die Welt and La Stampa—were on exhibition held in Turin last month.

The competition was for students of all nationalities between 16 and 22 years of age on the theme of "The Condition of Youth in Today's World". Entries could be written, painted, sculptured, filmed or any other kind of audio-visual material.

The announcements in The Times at the beginning of this year quoted prizes to a value of 20m lire (about £13,300) of which the first three prizes would be 5m, 3m and 2m lire and 10 prizes of 1m lire. But the judges decided that no works were sufficient to warrant standing to warrant these large sums and that it would be better to divide the prize money into smaller sums

making a total of 62 prizes ranging from 1m lire to 100,000 lire.

Prizes awarded to entries received by The Times were as follows: Nicholas Pole, Christ's College, Cambridge, for a film on city traffic (1m lire); Makoto Hara, 11-29, Enbra Nahonoku, Tokyo, for three tapes of electronic music titled "Beyond Pollution" (750,000 lire); Jacqueline Tammenons Bakker, St Hilda's College, Oxford, for a written report (600,000 lire); Li Yung-yeung, 19 Ellerslie Road, London, W12, for a painting (300,000 lire); Gilbert Browne, 43, Hillon Road, Leeds, 8, for a lithograph of 100,000 lire prizes included Paul Baker of Manchester (written report); Wendy Smith of Cardiff (sculpture); Rukmini Bhaia, Calcutta (written report); and Neelina Mohan Jag, Delhi (written report).

Concorde wins clearance for Boston visit

Paris, June 11.—Concorde will fly to London on Thursday now that a United States judge has cleared the way for the aircraft to land there, French officials said today.

Concorde's flight for the inauguration of Boston's new airport had been in doubt after environmentalists applied for a restraining order which the judge refused.

The aircraft will visit Miami before returning to Paris.—Reuters, AP.

Mr Wilson puts Mr Berkhouwer straight

By John Croser

Political Staff

After the reports of what Mr Cornelis Berkhouwer, president of the European Parliament, said in Strasbourg on Monday that he had flown there from his visit to Mr Wilson at 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister yesterday issued a statement in which he explained "the position as it was."

On the inclusion of Labour MPs in the British delegation to the European assembly, the Prime Minister would have known that what he told Mr Berkhouwer was that this was



M Jobert: A movement to rally the young and politically inactive.

M Jobert plans fresh grouping

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, June 11

M. Michel Jobert, the former Foreign Minister, today took a further step towards returning to active politics.

He announced, in his characteristically restrained manner, that he wished to sketch the lines of a centre-left political movement, "a gathering of democrats" within the framework of the new Government majority.

He said at a press conference that he had received tokens of encouragement and support from many people. He did not underestimate the difficulties and did not wish to compete with anyone. But there were millions of people not normally politically active, who had taken part in the last presidential election, and 2,400,000 young people between 18 and 21 who were to be given the right to vote. This was enough of a field for his endeavours.

Servan-Schreiber call for end of Gaullist heritage

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, June 11

An unexpected M Servan-Schreiber, the ousted Minister for Reforms, told a press conference today that in coming out publicly against nuclear tests which the Government had decided to resume this summer, he was disobeying an order or infringing ministerial solidarity, as there was no debate on the subject in the Council of Ministers.

It had been a precipitate decision taken under pressure of the Gaullist party (UDR) and the military before the council was due to debate it yesterday. "I could not keep silent without disavowing my fundamental convictions," he emphasized.

"By acting as I did, I rejected blackmail and submission, and I freed M Giscard d'Estaing from the blackmail of the UDR and the military."

M Servan-Schreiber said he would have no successor as Minister for Reforms. The President, with whom he had talked for half an hour yesterday, had been direct and frank in not replacing him, and thus himself

M Jobert drew a gloomy picture of the position of France and the difficulties facing it. A policy, as he saw it, was based on three imperatives: respect for the institutions of the Fifth Republic, and well-conducted defence and foreign policies.

"The Government must aim at a true management of French interests. If we lose sight of this, France could very easily become a supported country," he said, referring to offers of German financial aid. He criticized implicitly the Government's reformist zeal, by emphasizing that one could not simply ease the past at one stroke or one's own responsibilities in it.

If capitalism wanted to survive, it must become reconciled to the notion of participation. Waste of public money must be fought against, along with injustice and inequality.

The Government's hopes of a regrouping of the centre: that would draw the Socialists away from the Communists could not succeed if one tried to carry it out from a position on the right, and did not take into account the many good reasons why people voted Communist.

becoming Minister for Reforms.

A version of the facts is challenged by the Elysée. M. Poniatsowski, the Minister of the Interior, who acts as spokesman for the Council of Ministers, said that no decision had been taken on this.

M Servan-Schreiber said he had confidence in the determination of M Giscard d'Estaing to carry out reforms, and he would do everything in his power to contribute to the success of the President.

But in a violent attack against the Gaullist party he added: "The UDR heritage must be wound up. It impedes the forward march of France. The new President must become rapidly conscious of the misleading character of the Gaullist blackmail over dissolution and elections. It is mere bluff."

He said the Government would ask the nation to make a great effort to restore the economy. It should give the example by halting unproductive expenditure like the nuclear tests, he added.

Soames trade talks in New Zealand

From Our Political Correspondent

Strasbourg, June 11

Sir Christopher Soames, the European Commissioner for external relations, told the Parliament in Strasbourg today that he has accepted an invitation from the New Zealand Government to visit the country in September to discuss the future pattern of trade.

He was replying to questions from Lord Chelwood and Lord St Oswald, of the British Conservative delegation, who emphasized that under the treaty of accession New Zealand's returns from dairy and sheep meat exports are now far below those justified by present costs.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Madrid reports of retirement of military chief

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, June 11

Lieutenant-General Manuel Díez-Alegría Gutierrez will be relieved of his job soon as chief of the joint chiefs of staff of the Spanish armed forces, reliable sources said today.

A Government spokesman could not confirm the report. The general, who is 67, is known as a political moderate and is highly influential in military and political circles.

The sources said that the reason which will be given for the removal of the political moderate from the nation's top military post is that he has already had a two-year extension of active duty beyond the retiring age of 65.

OVERSEAS

President Nixon found by judge to be obstructing fair trial in Ellsberg break-in case

From Fred Emery

Washington, June 11

A federal judge today found that President Nixon was obstructing a fair trial in the so-called plumb case. Judge Gerhard Gesell ordered the case of Mr John Ellsberg, separated from that facing the three other alleged conspirators, who will go on trial next Monday.

Mr Ellsberg, one of the President's most senior former advisers, thus gains a respite amid formal protests from the Watergate prosecution that his removal implied that the President's good faith is suspect.

The reason is the President's refusal to allow Judge Gesell the final say on which White House documents may be relevant to Mr Ellsberg's defence. The President's case rests on an absolutist assertion of "executive privilege" purported to give the President and no one else, in the courts or Congress, sole control over executive branch documents.

The suspicion which lies behind the prosecutor's protest that Mr Ellsberg has had enough chance to prepare his case, is that he and the President are conspiring to have the case dismissed.

The judge has threatened to do this on purely legal grounds. Any defendant is entitled to potentially exculpatory evidence in the Government's possession. In this case, Mr Ellsberg asserts that his notes of conversations with the President, including extraordinarily what they do not contain, will

help to clear him. The judge obviously must ensure his right to a fair trial.

However, the issue of executive privilege is partly related to the Supreme Court consideration of the Watergate prosecution's demand for 64 more White House tapes, which the President is refusing. A decision should come down early next month and it, as many assume, it goes against the President, there will be a different legal complexion on the whole matter.

In the Ellsberg case, the President offered a variety of schemes whereby his former assistant might review but not copy his notes. The White House offer, founded, however, on Mr Nixon's protest, was to remove the judge of their relevance to the trial.

The judge well knew of course that Mr Ellsberg and his counsel—who is also lawyer for Mr "Pat" Brown, the President's close friend—were wise completely welcome at the White House.

After the "separation" decision, Mr Ellsberg predictably declared that there was no substance to the suspicion of a plot to abort the case, but he admitted to being "gratified." He is accused of plotting to violate the rights of Dr Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist by organizing the plumbers' break-in at his office.

Mr Ellsberg, admitting that the break-in was "authorized," maintains that it was done for "national security" reasons, to find out more about Dr Ellsberg follow-

ing his release of the "Pentagon papers".

This defence has been severely jolted by the guilty pleas entered in the case by Mr Ellsberg's former White House associates. Mr Egil Krogh, recalled, the national security adviser, and Mr Charles Colson, last week admitted that he had been conspiring to obstruct justice in the trial of Dr Ellsberg by procuring "defamatory" material.

Today's delay now leaves only those who carried out the break-in to face justice next Monday. The same may be said for the President's latest and seemingly final refusal of evidence to the House Judiciary committee, appears to have split members along partisan lines.

The Republican chairman to begin hearing such witnesses as Mr Haldeman, Mr Ellsberg, Mr Colson and Mr Dean. The Democrats want to complete the closed sessions on evidence before calling witnesses. It seems they are likely to have their way.

One Republican who hitherto has been in the President's camp, Congressman Robert McClellan, said he would introduce a motion in the full House of Representatives demanding that the denied subpoenas should be obeyed by Mr Nixon.

Favourable Nato view of new nuclear strategy

From Our Correspondent

Oslo, June 11

The Nato Nuclear Planning Group met in Bergen this morning for its semi-annual conference. This is the first meeting of its kind in Norway, and eight defence ministers, among them Mr Schlesinger, the United States Minister of Defence, took part.

The agenda for the meeting has not been published, but the main items are known. Today a report was given by Mr Schlesinger on the new United States nuclear strategy. Sources close to the conference say that there was no criticism from the other seven ministers on his review.

The new strategy is a consequence of the development of multi-warhead intercontinental rockets as well as the increased accuracy of the new generation of intercontinental missiles. The new policy is labelled "Counter-forces Strategy" to take over from the previous "Counterspace Strategy".

Mr Schlesinger was asked whether the new strategy would have the same effect as the previous deterrent based on massive retaliation, and whether the new nuclear defence principles

would not lead to Europe becoming a nuclear battlefield. He emphasized that the new strategy had taken Europe into special account when the reorganization of priorities was worked out.

Another item today was a report by Mr Alf Fossheim, the Norwegian Minister of Defence, on Norway's base and nuclear policy. A detailed explanation of this policy had been asked for from several quarters in Nato.

The principles of Norway's base policy, Mr Fossheim said, were formulated at an early stage—namely 1948, and the nuclear policy in the mid 1950s. The main principle is that Norway will not accept foreign bases or nuclear weapons on its soil except in case of war or threat of war.

Since then, Norway has ratified the non-proliferation treaty. An implication of the Norwegian base policy is that the country's defence in crisis or war relies on support and reinforcement by allies.

Mr Fossheim said the traditional view since the previous meeting, which is said to include details of American information gathered by satellite concerning the continued build-up of Soviet forces in the Murmansk area.

Strikers at riot gold mine resume working

From Our Correspondent

Johannesburg, June 11

Miners striking at Harmony Gold Mine in the Orange Free State resumed work today after a substantial pay offer on top of the 10 per cent increase awarded last Friday.

The mine's administration disclosed that four men died during Sunday night's riot. One had been shot by police.

Trouble at Harmony and other gold mines has claimed the lives of more than 30 miners this year. The United Union Council of South Africa called for an independent inquiry into the riots.

New York's hot buses invaded by cockroaches

From Our Correspondent

New York, June 11

Several buses here had to be evacuated yesterday as cockroaches started swarming over passengers, and there were angry complaints.

It seems that the cockroaches nest in the buses' engines. They are driven out in very hot weather like the present heat-wave.

Bus officials claim that they treat the buses, but it is not possible to kill cockroach eggs. Passengers, however, claim that the trouble comes from insufficient cleaning.

First visit to British girl

From Our Correspondent

Berlin, June 11

It was announced today that British officials in East Berlin will have their first opportunity tomorrow to see Mrs Susanna Mies, a German detained by the East Germans earlier this month.

Officially nothing is known about the 23-year-old student other than that she has been detained under laws about assisting the German Democratic Republic to escape. Mrs Mies is alleged to have tried to get her East Berlin friend, a coach of the Dynamo football club, across to the west.

Guerrillas urged to end rivalry

From Our Correspondent

Mogadishu, Somalia, June 11

The foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) today urged the guerrilla groups in Portugal's African territories that they must coordinate their policies in negotiations with the new Lisbon Government.

After a lengthy debate they drew up a set of guidelines in the form of a draft resolution, which will be put to the heads of state of the 42 member nations of OAU meeting in Mogadishu tomorrow.

A spokesman said the foreign ministers agreed that before ceasefire negotiations could begin the Portuguese Government must make an unequivocal declaration that it will recognize the right of its African territories to self-determination and independence.

"The granting of independence must be unconditional," he added.

The resolution also referred to the Yacouba declaration in February this year, which discouraged the proliferation of liberation groups and set terms for OAU recognition and support.

Referring to efforts by African leaders to effect a reconciliation between the three Angolan liberation movements, the OAU spokesman said it was hoped this would make place during the conference.

But the foreign ministers warned the liberation movements that they must remain vigilant despite changes in Portugal and continue their struggle.

The early arrival here yesterday of President Gowon of Nigeria was understood to be linked with his Government's efforts to bring about a reconciliation among the three Angolan guerrilla groups. Angola is the only Portuguese territory where negotiations have not yet begun with the new Lisbon regime.

General Gowon, who is the present chairman of OAU, said today that his Government must not waste its time on what he called "frivolities and unnecessary misunderstandings. The OAU would not make it."

US teachers who cannot write English

From Peter Stratford

New York, June 11

A new row has broken out in the turbulent world of New York teachers. Allegations have been made that some newly appointed school principals cannot even write English, and have been sending out memoranda full of spelling mistakes.

The principal of a school in the Bronx is accused of writing "con" instead of "cause" and "becus" instead of "because".

A principal from the lower East side of Manhattan was said to have written a sentence with five spelling mistakes and no punctuation. It read: "Are aliyot children receiving practice for MA regardless of MAI program in which the mib be involved."

The charges were made at a conference by Mr Peter O'Brien, president of the Council of Supervisors and Administrators, which includes both principals and lower level administrators. It has caused an immediate sensation in this education-conscious city, but also drew a rather sharp reaction from the education authorities.

The Pope asked to remove bishop from Rhodesia

From Our Correspondent

Salisbury, June 11

A leading Roman Catholic lay group has appealed to the Pope to remove the Bishop of Umtata, Mr Donald Allan, from Rhodesia and Africa. The appeal was made in Salisbury today by Commander Stanley Trethowan, the British-born president of the influential Church Club.

Speaking on behalf of his club committee, Commander Trethowan said there was deep concern at a statement Mr Lamont was said to have made at a press conference in New York on May 30.

He was reported to have said that the black population of Rhodesia was living under a reign of terror comparable to Nazi Germany, that human rights in Rhodesia were grossly violated and no one seemed to care. The bishop also was alleged to have said that police were sent to Rhodesia from South Africa to help with repression.

Commander Trethowan said: "We know, and the bishop

Jews and Arabs in plea to end violence

From Eric Mardian

Jerusalem, June 11

Jewish and Arab writers intellectuals living in Israel have joined in an appeal and a petition for the violence for political purposes anywhere in the world, have signed a petition expected to be brought to the attention of the Israeli Government, and of the Nations.

The petition was signed by Mr David Avidan, an author and film director. The 28 signatories included well-known Israeli writers Amos Oz and Yehoshua Kenesly. Arab writers and authors from Jordan, Haifa and Galilee.

Mr Avidan said under the Arab signature he was genuinely opposed to violence being used for political purposes. Although they are bays of communists, part heart, they are Pales rather than doctrinaire commun

the job some attention. I found that the note (or voice) in the council chamber committee could accomplish much in many varied areas than all the and commotion necessary from the side.

It wasn't all joy. The first problem was the timing of meetings. Some special meetings met at the awkward dinner of 6.30 pm. Try raising a family meeting that one. But I easily managed more frequent 8 pm start. And I realized that my absences for family were not more frequent than the male member's for business commitments.

The second problem lay in becoming too involved, a more subtle encroachment upon time.

On the plus side I think it has shown children that politics is not something to be bored off and very remote. It is much a part of our own lives.

André Brooks

SPORT

Football

Turning point in world game as Sir Stanley Rous goes

From Geoffrey Green

Football Correspondent

Frankfurt, June 11

England is not in the World Cup and Sir Stanley Rous is no longer president of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA). The world game has been turned on its head and the balance of power of world football has shifted from the old world to the new.

At the 39th congress of the federation in progress here, Sir Stanley, president since 1962, was today voted out of office and Jean Havelange, of Brazil, now takes his place at the summit of the world game.

After failing to gain the required two-thirds majority at the first ballot (62 votes to 56, with four papers invalid) Havelange then won the position on a straight vote by 68 to 52 with Sir Stanley losing further ground. It may prove a turning point in the history of the game for better or for worse, only time will tell.

It was a crowded scene of dramatic undertones—the nations' delegates, ranged in the body of the hall; the gallery, a smoky amalgam of the world's press, radio and television. Like some gathering of the United Nations, each wore earphones plugged in for instantaneous translations of the proceedings.

When the result was announced by Dr Helmut Knebel, of Switzerland, the FIFA general secretary, Havelange, advanced to the dais and kissed Sir Stanley on both cheeks. Sir Stanley was thanked warmly by Valentin Granatkin, of the Soviet Union, senior vice-president, for all the work he had done for the game over the years. When Sir Stanley and two long-serving colleagues were given a standing ovation and then presented with flowers, the former president said to the packed assembly: "Their are bouquets. Mine is in the nature of a wreath. But I hope FIFA will continue to flourish during my presidency's term of office." It was done with the simple dignity of a big man who has destroyed the world game for so long.

Afterwards, to the British press present, he added: "I've still got a lot of work to do. It will be difficult to adjust to the game's future. The trends in modern football are not particularly pleasing. It will be difficult for me to realize for some time that I'm no longer the president. But I shall be the most political congress I have attended. The executive committee would not even let me



Football power is transferred. Jean Havelange (right) becomes FIFA president in succession to Sir Stanley Rous.

refuse technical information about Taiwan that was not true."

Now aged 79—first a schoolmaster, then player, renowned referee who once controlled an international football match for the Football Association for 28 years from 1934—Sir Stanley has given a lifetime to football and in the process has left behind many a valued mark on the game. He has been an ambassador and until recently, in the more turbulent waters of today, a bridge between many peoples, north, south, east and west. Now, after 40 years of unbroken service and influence at various levels, he moves quietly to a back seat and to the relaxation he deserves. Yet active and sturdy, he still has, in his own words, much to do.

Of Mr Havelange, we know little or nothing as yet. One will wish

him well in difficult days and only hope that a firm, diplomatic hand will prevent any split in the game brought about by warring blocks in search of power. As an African delegate was heard to say during the debate: "Unless Peking China are elected to this world body there will be two FIFA's in the future."

It was decided to keep Taiwan as a member country, the delegates rejecting Kuwait's proposal to withdraw and allow the re-affiliation of China.

To think that a simple game of rough and tumble first played in the parishes and on the city streets of England, then civilized by the great schools of the day and by the universities, finally to become one of the most political congresses, should have reached such a point of political bargaining and wrangling.

Cricket

Bold declaration brings England win

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

MANCHESTER: England beat India by 113 runs in the first Test match.

With 15.5 overs to spare England bowled India out at Old Trafford yesterday and so won the first Test match. It was only their second victory over India at the last time attempts and it was made possible by a sensibly bold declaration by Denness. Rather than batting on in the morning he gambled that India would find the task of making 200 to win in six hours a heavy one.

In the event India, as is their nature, were primarily concerned with not losing. Considering how well the pitch played—having been uncovered since six o'clock in the morning it had quite dried out from its soaking of Monday evening—India could have afforded to make a more forthright effort to get the runs. They may not have a better chance than this in all the cricket. If victory comes all well and good, but let's make sure of the draw first: that was their philosophy, and it meant that the initiative was more or less always with England.

The two main stumbling blocks were Gavaskar and Viswanath. This was a notable catch by the batsmen, these two being India's most successful batsmen, and Edrich and Fletcher getting hundreds for England. Yesterday Gavaskar batted for almost three hours, Viswanath for three hours 20 minutes. To all intents and purposes the end came when Gavaskar was caught at the wicket down the leg side off Old, in the second over of the last twenty. I only hope he hit it. There was no telling from the way he nearly shook his head, whether it was in disappointment or disagreement.

Fletcher later led the wicket was shattered, and as soon as Chandrasekhar was exposed to the bowling he was stumped off Greig. This first for 10 in 16 over Old had a big part in England's success. Greig took three wickets with his off breaks, Hendrick and Underwood one apiece, and Knott held the last wicket besides stumping Chandrasekhar.

Denness, too, came out of the day with another feather in his cap. He had been taking a shampoos for his hair, and he was likely to be held yesterday. Now and again Denness called upon the advice of Knott or Fletcher or Greig, as he would, but he was not at all bowled out of his mind. On no fewer than four occasions a bowler took a wicket in the first over of a new spell, and in the last over of the day, Denness will take some shuffling now.

The first wicket was 50 minutes coming. When it did so it was by means of a brilliant catch by Hendrick, low and left-handed at leg slip in Underwood's first over. Willis had begun the day with an erratic opening spell as can have been bowled for England for a long time. His first four balls were high full tosses, his sixth a long hop which Solkar hooked for six. Alec Bedser, chairman of selectors, had been exhorting him to pitch a fuller length than this and his wicket, and it was in trying to oblige that the full tosses rebounded.

When Greig came on to bowl the 26th over of the innings, he took a wicket straight away. Willis being caught by Knott, trying to square cut. In his second over Greig nearly had another, a mistimed drive by Gavaskar only just clearing the top edge of the bat, and he was out. By lunch India had reached 96 for two off 40 overs. All day England's bowlers continued to outpace the Indians, with the two slower bowlers, Greig and Underwood, seldom out of the attack.

While Gavaskar was the guiding hand in India's batting, he was also the main reason for England's success. Gavaskar looked a really good player in this match, and it needed a nasty, kicking ball to get him out, 10 minutes into the afternoon, caught in the gully off his glove. Patel soon went, caught at the wicket driving over the top edge of the bat, and England were well on their way to a comfortable victory. Gavaskar had been under a heavy shadow since he was not narrowly missed by the bowler's wicket.



Hendrick taking a magnificent catch yesterday off Underwood's bowling to end Solkar's innings.

England was going for a single to get off the mark. He was in for an hour, but rather than chasing his ball, he was happy to be expected to do, he confirmed by the way he played that India had been bowled for England for a long time. His first four balls were high full tosses, his sixth a long hop which Solkar hooked for six. Alec Bedser, chairman of selectors, had been exhorting him to pitch a fuller length than this and his wicket, and it was in trying to oblige that the full tosses rebounded.

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England had two hours 10 minutes in which to round up the last five wickets. The first of them took half an hour, which was a bonus at Madras last season. Against Hendrick he showed himself unable to resist the hook. Willis, therefore, when he came on bowled a bouncer at Madras last season. On his wicket while looking it for four. At tea India were 165 for four, with Smith on a new ball.

In the first of these Abid Ali was beautifully caught by Boycott, running towards the pavilion from mid-wicket with his back to the ball. He held it dropping over his shoulder. Abid had been discouraged, I think, by finding six men round the bat. He was trying to get rid of one or two of them when he was out. As at Fort of Spain when England won there a couple of months ago Boycott's batting was a factor in England's victory. On that occasion

he ran out Frederick as a critical moment. Viswanath, like Gavaskar, had made wonderfully few mistakes when the last hour began, with England still needing four wickets but with 4.1 over it was all over. For 25 minutes Viswanath had looked well capable of holding up his end in company with Viswanath, but once Viswanath was out there was no escape for India. They thus lost their first Test match in England since 1967, and only their second against any one in 34 Tests. That is a great run. It was hard lines only that it should have had to end in such a fashion. Yesterday, like the first four of the game, was very and wicketly cold.

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he ran out Frederick as a critical moment. Viswanath, like Gavaskar, had made wonderfully few mistakes when the last hour began, with England still needing four wickets but with 4.1 over it was all over. For 25 minutes Viswanath had looked well capable of holding up his end in company with Viswanath, but once Viswanath was out there was no escape for India. They thus lost their first Test match in England since 1967, and only their second against any one in 34 Tests. That is a great run. It was hard lines only that it should have had to end in such a fashion. Yesterday, like the first four of the game, was very and wicketly cold.

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Northern teams in cup danger

The last remaining

cricket teams will have

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Yorkshire and Lancashire

return of Boycott and

West's last duty will be

to play the all-round

bottom will be travelling

the side today.

Surrey will await a

fit on the New Zealand

Borward before deciding

team. Howarth sustained

injury in the county match

Yorkshire which concludes

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Test match to captain

Yorkshire and will be

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touring party.

Lancashire injured

Lloyd is hoping to

recover a broken finger in

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broke the finger in the

same game as he has

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O'Donnell is "extreme

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MR BREWIS (U.K. Galloway, C.) said the traditional law of the sea undoubtedly needed revision following, for example, the recent sensational discoveries of oil under the North Sea.

HERK WISCRNIEWSKI, State Secretary at the West German Foreign Ministry and acting President of the Council, said a statement on this subject would be made by the Council in reply to the resolution at the next session of Parliament at the end of June.

The Government felt that the nature of the problem required a reappraisal of the law on drink and driving in its entirety and that the re-examination must be radical, one because of the increasing morbidity and tragic principles upon which the 1957-ACJ was based. It also called for serious reconsideration.

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COUNTRY PROPERTIES

SIMMONS & SONS

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE

About 116 Acres

Superbly Situated on the Chiltern Hills near
Period Principal House with 4 Reception Rooms,
8 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms
Period Farmhouse. Pair of Cottages

ROCKYLANE AND ROSE FARMS

ROTHERFIELD GREYS

Vacant Possession (subject to Service Tenancies)
For Sale by Auction as a Whole or in Lots
(unless sold previously)

on Wednesday, 17th July, 1974

Auctioneers: Simmons & Sons, Henley Office
(Tel: Henley-on-Thames (04912) 2523)

Solicitor: A. C. B. Hurst, 54 New Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon. (Tel: Henley-on-Thames (04912) 2523)

EAST BERKSHIRE—3 miles from access to M4 in Green Belt area TWO VERY INTERESTING ESTATE PROPERTIES for sale by Auction (unless sold privately) on Wednesday, July 17th. Known as:

THE VILLAGE SHOP, WHITE WATRAH.

A rather charming detached bow-fronted Shop/Sub Post Office and good living accommodation with useful outbuildings providing a home with an INCOME. 2 reception rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, yard, 3 garages and pretty garden. AND

ELM COTTAGE, LITTLEFIELD GREEN.

Double fronted semi detached cottage with wide plot, surrounded by farmland; two reception rooms, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom on 1st floor, 2 w.c.s, garage and large garden.

Auctioneers: Simmons & Sons, 32 Bell Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon. Tel. No. Henley 2523. Telex 847621.

Solicitors: Messrs. Stephenson, Harwood and Tatham, Saddlers' Hall, Gutter Lane, Chesham, Bucks. Tel. 0494 7733. Telex 888789.

BERKSHIRE—On the edge of a very sought-after Thames-side village—in a rural setting of a pair of pretty, modernised cottages with kitchen and good bathroom on the first floor, and the site extending to about one-third of an acre. Offering scope for conversion into one dwelling (subject to Planning Permission). Each cottage has two bedrooms, 2 reception rooms—with double garage to Cottage No. 2 and garage space to No. 1. Known as:

1 AND 2 SPRING LAKE COTTAGES, SPRING LAKE, NR. SONNING-ON-THAMES.

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately meanwhile) on Wednesday, 10th July, 1974

Auctioneers: Messrs. Simmons & Sons, 32 Bell Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon. Tel. No. Henley 2523.

Solicitors: Messrs. J. & N. Nicholson, 46 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Tel. 01-223 2841.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

66-68 Haymarket, SW1 Telephone: 01-930 7761

CENTRE OF BERKSHIRE VILLAGE

Adjoining open country to the rear within easy reach of Watlington and Reading (Paddisford 20 minutes). 21 miles N.W. Charming modern Georgian house with beautifully appointed interior equipped with full size (ten) central heating, oak floors, 10 reception rooms including magnificent spacious drawing room. Mosaic tiled kitchen/breakfast room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, garage and car port. Attractive garden. Offered in region of £17,500.

NEAR LOVELY SURREY BEAUTY SPOTS

One of the most beautiful situations on the Green Gorge Estate with superb views to the north and south. Charming modern Georgian house with beautifully appointed interior equipped with full size (ten) central heating, oak floors, 10 reception rooms including magnificent spacious drawing room. Mosaic tiled kitchen/breakfast room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, garage and car port. Attractive garden. Offered in region of £17,500.

COMPLETE SECLUSION IN EAST SUSSEX

Glenns rural position in midst of unspoiled countryside with views over large valley. Easy road to Heathfield and Eastbourne. Picturesque detached small period residence of great character and charm. Sheltered position with southern aspect. Delightful interior with many period features, excellent condition throughout. Entrance hall, 10 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, garage and car port. Attractive garden. Offered in region of £17,500.

AMSTERDAM-ON-SEA, WEST SUSSEX

Particularly beautiful position on the Green Gorge Estate with superb views to the north and south. Charming modern Georgian house with beautifully appointed interior equipped with full size (ten) central heating, oak floors, 10 reception rooms including magnificent spacious drawing room. Mosaic tiled kitchen/breakfast room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, garage and car port. Attractive garden. Offered in region of £17,500.

King and Chasemore

PETWORTH AREA, WEST SUSSEX

A PERIOD FARMHOUSE with Farm Buildings 2 SPACIOUS TOWN HOUSES 8 PERIOD COUNTRY COTTAGES

In Rural Situations

For Sale by Auction as a Whole or in 2 Lots (unless previously sold by Auction) on Thursday, 18th July, 1974 at 2 p.m. in the Petworth Park Salerooms, Petworth, Sussex.

Details from KING & CHASEMORE, Farm Dept. Sandra Reed, Petworth (Tel. 2881), Sussex.

WEST SUSSEX

CALCOT FARM, STEVENAGE

4 Redwood Portland Farmhouse, Modern Chattr Bungalow, 100 Acres

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE OR IN 2 LOTS (unless previously sold by Auction) on Thursday, 18th July, 1974 at 2 p.m. in the Petworth Park Salerooms, Petworth, Sussex.

Details from KING & CHASEMORE, Farm Dept. Sandra Reed, Petworth (Tel. 2881), Sussex.

MID SUSSEX

At present a Fine Chattr Bungalow for sale by Auction

Office or Hotel purposes (subject to Planning Approval) in beautiful country close to Ashdown Forest.

A FINE RESIDENCE OF GREAT CHARACTER DATING FROM THE 17TH CENTURY

16 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, office, staff room, etc. Garage. Full of old charm, heating, air conditioning, 2 w.c.s, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, garage and car port. Attractive garden. Offered in region of £17,500.

Apply to King & Chasemore, Chartered Surveyors, Horsham. (Tel. 4441)

TUFNELL AND PARTNERS

SUSSEX—EAST GRINSTEAD

AMHERST HOUSE, 66 HIGH STREET

SUPER PANORAMIC SOUTHERLY VIEWS, STATION 10 MINUTES WALK, VICTORIA OR LONDON BRIDGE IN JUST UNDER 1 HOUR

A beautiful period house, dating back to 1840, and containing a wealth of old beams, oak floors, etc. 10 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, garage and car port. Attractive garden. Offered in region of £17,500.

For sale by auction at Yeading Hotel, East Grinstead, on Wednesday, 12th July, 1974 at 2 p.m.

Apply to TUFNELL & PARTNERS, 100 High Street, London, E.C.1. Tel. 01-479 0122.

Solicitors: GUY, WATSON & LADD, 100 High Street, London, E.C.1. Tel. 01-479 0122.

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HAMNETT RAFFETY

CHARTERED SURVEYORS

Established 1837

UNIQUE RURAL SETTING IN SOUTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Fast Road and Rail Services to London approximately 20 minutes
Mature Country House in Completely Secluded, Superb Semi-wooded Grounds of about 24 Acres

Hall, Cloakroom, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Study/Office Room, Kitchen, Master Suite of Bedchamber, Bathroom, Shower and Sauna, 3 Further Bedrooms, Second Bedroom, 2 Garages and Further Outbuildings. Main Services, Central Heating, Washing Facilities for Staff Flat and Stable available.

OFFERS INVITED FOR THE FREEHOLD
Grounds Cross Office, Tel. 0944

NEAR GREAT MISSENDEN

Individual Detached House constructed in owner's specifications in pleasant village setting. It includes main reception rooms and a set with built in oven, 10 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, garage and car port. Attractive garden. Offered in region of £17,500.

By CHESHAM BOIS COMMON

A modern Family House offering excellent accommodation in a prime residential location. Venetian Hall, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, Sun Room, Kitchen, Dining Room, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, garage and car port. Attractive garden. Offered in region of £17,500.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

By CHESHAM BOIS COMMON

A detached Victorian farmhouse with grounds of about 1/2 acre. Venetian Hall, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, Sun Room, Kitchen, Dining Room, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, garage and car port. Attractive garden. Offered in region of £17,500.

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ADDITIONAL CREDIT, W.I.

A substantial detached house, 10 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, garage and car port. Attractive garden. Offered in region of £17,500.

Dabenhams Tawson & Chinnocks

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21, St. George's St., London, W.1. 01-429 5471.

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SCURRY-SCURRY, Farm house, 10 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w

A sea of troubles for international law makers

No one expects the United Nations International Law of the Sea conference starting in Caracas next week to achieve any tangible result in the form of a convention or conventions acceptable to the 149 governments represented. Indeed, such is the certainty that the ten-week conference will be inconclusive, that a follow-up conference has already been planned for Vienna next spring. To say that the conference is the most important for mankind since the setting up of the United Nations is to overstate the case. It also represents arguably the most complex set of negotiations ever undertaken. More governments are taking part than at any previous international meeting, including a general assembly of the United Nations itself.

The number of subjects to be discussed is equally daunting. There are 25 main headings on the agenda for Caracas, divided into some 90 items. A note at the end reassures those still in doubt that the list is "not necessarily complete. Not a single item on the agenda can be considered 'soft' in the sense that an agreement appears relatively easy to achieve. Every heading is potentially controversial."

The headings include: the setting up of an international regime for the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction; the territorial sea; the exclusive economic zone; the high seas; the rights and interests of land-locked countries, shelf-locked states and states with narrow shelves or short coastlines; preservation of the marine environment, including the control of pollution; scientific research; archipelagos; enclosed and semi-enclosed seas; artificial islands and installations; the settlement of disputes; regional arrangements; and many other topics.

On all these subjects there has already been considerable preparatory work. Three expert sub-committees of the United Nations Sea-Bed Committee have been preparing draft treaty articles to be put before the conference.

But, apart from a few relatively small areas, it will be tactically impossible to consider the items in isolation. For essentially Caracas, for 10 weeks, will be one vast horse-trading arena in which conflicting rights and interests will be bartered and bargained for, haggled over,

swapped and abandoned. At the end, it is hoped—not at Caracas and perhaps not even at Vienna next year—a package deal will emerge, not the ideal solution for any single country, but an acceptably balanced parcel for all.

The conference will be striking in another way. For the first time, the alliances made between governments will have little to do with political ideology and everything to do with geographical position. Members of some traditional groupings, it is true, have up to a point, interests in common. Countries of the third world show signs of adopting common attitudes and taking concerted, tactical action at the conference. These countries, rightly, feel that up to now the law of the sea has been dictated by the philosophies of the industrialized nations. They are determined to see that this stranglehold is broken once and for all.

But as between themselves, the developing nations have in practice widely differing problems and interests on law of the sea issues. Poor, land-locked Chad can have little real identity of purpose or action with, say, Peru, or Malawi with Indonesia.

What is being sought, moreover, is not just a set of laws which have been passed by the necessary majority laid down by the rules of procedure, but a real consensus. The rules provide for decisions to be taken by a two-thirds majority, if unanimity is found to be impossible. But it is recognized that on any of the major issues, a consensus will be essential, because no decision would have any real chance of being implemented, if any of the major powers, or even a significant group of smaller countries, were against it and chose not to be bound by it.

The prospects for success are not, on the surface, particularly favourable. The possibility of 149 countries being able to agree on any substantial issue seems remote. But the very fact that they are going to try, and have put much effort into preparing for the conference, is a positive sign. However much they all want to get their own way in the negotiations, the realization of the disastrous consequences, for mankind as a whole, which would follow a breakdown of the talks, cannot be far from their minds.

Marcel Berlins

Uncle Sam restores his friendly image among the Arabs

It seems like only yesterday that the ugliest character in Arab minds was Uncle Sam. On walls of Arab capitals and across the countryside he appeared in his top hat, decorated with the stars and stripes, ever at work sabotaging the Arab march of progress. Behind every conspiracy was the ubiquitous Uncle Sam. His deadly weapon was the dollar and his faithful servant Israel.

All that has changed. Pax Americana has brought the United States back into the very capitals with which it was locked in combat over the past two decades. No non-Arab figure has captured Arab imaginations in recent years like Dr Henry Kissinger. And on the eve of his visit to the Middle East, President Nixon was suggested by a respected Arab columnist as a suitable candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Certainly the wheel appears

to have gone full circle. In the years that followed the Czech arms deal which set President Nasser on a collision course with the Americans the erosion of influence was a phenomenon to which the West, and in particular, the United States grew accustomed. Radical coups left only the dwindling number of "fortresses of freedom" in the Arab world.

To many the 1967 Middle East war and its aftermath threatened even greater disaster. The Soviet Union secured what looked like water-tight treaty relations with Egypt and Iraq and Syria was sworn up as well. The Russians were arming the Arabs while the United States seemed to become more firmly entrenched on the side of the Arabs' enemy every day.

To those who have seen it all before, it just seems another round. But there is no doubt that the power scales in

the Arab world have been tipped measurably in America's favour. Egypt has made it clear that she sees her future as a close ally of Washington. Syria, long regarded as an extension of the eastern block, has indicated that the days of Russian exclusivity are gone.

It is a sign of the times that while an American President will ride through triumphal arches in Cairo, the Russians have been unable to arrange a summit meeting with President Sadat.

The Arabs are not unaware of the realities of the situation. That President Nixon is seen to be cashing in on Dr Kissinger's diplomatic bonanza is accepted. Arab commentators, known for their astuteness, have argued in recent days that whereas it is the interests of stability, it is that interest alone which President Nixon's Arab tour, Saudi Arabia, which throws some light on America's intentions.

possible and giving it full. While House backing.

It is even a popular theory among the Arabs that world Zionism is behind the Watergate affair, the conspiracy behind the conspiracy. Ever the "joke-makers", the Egyptians have turned their attentions to Nixon in the most favourable way. "If in the worst case to the worst he could come here and work as a used car salesman", says one doing the rounds. "He's got an honest face."

The Nixon visit is more than just a symbol of the new American role on the Middle East scene. As traditional centres of Arab empire, Cairo and Damascus have the aura of trophies. However, in terms of ultimate American interests they are the political prize to be paid in the interests of stability. It is that interest alone which President Nixon's Arab tour, Saudi Arabia, which throws some light on America's intentions.

Long before the October war, it was King Faisal who sounded the first warning in the United States. If there was no change in Washington's Middle East policy, he warned, then he could not justify his pro-American policy.

With America's new "even handed" policy in force there appears little to hinder the birth of the new special Saudi-American relationship. Even before President Nixon began his tour, the two countries were locked in discussions in Washington aimed at mapping out a package deal, an all-purpose friendship covering everything from oil and arms to industrialization and social development. It is a deal which will undoubtedly secure America's future oil needs from the Saudis—as much as one third of total United States needs in the next decade.

To the Arabs who have become accustomed to the feasts of Dr Kissinger the miracle maker, there is an expectation that his master has also kept something up his sleeve. How, Dr Kissinger believes, that the beneficiaries will be the Americans. Since the mechanics of peace-making are Dr Kissinger's preserve, no new peace treaty is expected to result from the trip. However, there is a growing belief that Mr Nixon might be thinking of throwing oil on troubled domestic waters.

Paul Martin



King Faisal of Saudi Arabia: a friendship "deal" with America.

Unwelcome embrace for the young Dragon King

Bhutan, whose 18-year-old monarch was formally enthroned as the fourth hereditary "Drak Gyalspo", or "Dragon King", earlier this month, is slowly emerging from the suffocating embrace of India and from the medieval isolation in which the country has been enveloped for centuries. Both developments are to some extent inter-dependent and likely to have repercussions beyond the kingdom's misshapen frontiers.

Occupying 120,000 square miles on the southern slopes and foothills of the eastern Himalayas, Bhutan is painfully aware of its position as a small, vulnerable and strategic buffer state guarding one of the most easily accessible routes from Chinese-occupied Tibet to the Indian subcontinent. Any attempt to give greater practical substance to Bhutan's theoretical independence must reckon with this geo-political reality.

In a speech on the day after the coronation, in an interview with foreign journalists, and in informal talks with diplomatic guests, the young monarch, King Jigme Singye Wangchuk, kept returning to the theme of national self-reliance, of the need for reduced dependence on foreign aid and for the maintenance of Bhutan's independence and sovereignty.

On the face of it, these are unexceptionable aims for a small and backward country, but they acquire a special significance in the light of Bhutan's relationship with India, which is colonial in essence. It follows that a more vigorous assertion by the Bhutanese of their national identity must mainly be at the expense of the contrary India now enjoys over the small kingdom's domestic and foreign policies.

Under article two of a treaty signed in 1949, India undertakes to refrain from "interference in the internal administration of Bhutan", in return for the latter's agreement to be guided by the advice of the government of India in regard to its external relations. This article, with only the names changed, is borrowed verbatim from the 1910 treaty between the government of British India and Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, the founder of the present dynasty.

Speaking to journalists in Thimphu, Mr Dawa Tsering, the Bhutanese Foreign Minister, contended that it was the "mutual position" of both Delhi and Thimphu that Bhutan was entirely free to "ignore or accept Indian advice on foreign affairs". While India might pay service to such an interpretation of the 1949 treaty, it is inconceivable at present that Bhutan could pursue a policy on any matter of substance that was strongly opposed by Delhi.

There are signs, however, that Bhutan will not always be satisfied with this client-state role. After Peking's absorption of Tibet in the late 1950s, fear of Chinese expansionism persuaded Bhutan to open wide its doors to Indian influence. In the key the Chinese are viewed with much less alarm and some redress of the present over-dependence on India is felt to be desirable. A small step in this direction was the decision to invite the Chinese chargé d'affaires in Delhi to last week's coronation.

Both the king and his Foreign Minister emphasized to journalists the need for "correct" and "peaceful" relations with China. The Foreign Minister drew attention to the fact that the latest Chinese maps no longer showed sizeable chunks of north-eastern Bhutan as being part of Chinese territory. Only "a few square miles" of mountain grazing land remained in dispute in an area where the border had never been formally demarcated.

None the less, it will not be easy for Bhutan to loosen the Indian embrace. India is Bhutan's only market and source of supply and has provided about 90 per cent of the finance for its three five-year economic plans. More than 100 Indian civil servants on deputation from the Indian government hold key positions in Bhutan's small administrative system, and



King Wangchuk: The reliance.

India provides teacher engineers and agricultural Bhutan's small army of about 6,000 trained and equipped Indians, who carry out a variety of training tasks. Bhutan's main army, built and armed by Indian Army engineers largely labour from India claims to have 10,000 troops in Bhutan, travelling on trucks and soldiers.

India also exercises over all visitors to Bhutan. To obtain permits, the Ministry of External Affairs in Delhi is asked to gas the "tourist" zone. Bhutan's southern Hitherto this did not come visitors, but plan about to open the tourism on a limited exchange.

For some time to lack of both financial and trained personnel sufficient to restrain from expanding its on Bhutan beyond the now maintains in at the United Nations. A more practical asserting independence through the dilution aid with experts and from Bhutan's borders.

This is already has some extent. The Nations has pledged dollars over the years on development ranging from the of Bhutan's borders, fir and birch: to the of schools and English teaching laboratories have also been individual countries, Britain, for bilateral

Resentment of the quality of services and education in Bhutan. The public school, central school came to the end of duty, the Bhutan: Britain to provide re-

Still uncertain at the impact on the dis- month of an alleged assassinate the you replace him with a Tibetan woman who was the mist Bhutan pressed a for their extradition

Michael

Lack of information is the greatest handicap for penal reformers

Why all the secrecy about what goes on in prisons?

Prisoners are not eligible for home leave unless they are serving sentences of at least two years, or for preparation for release through outside employment unless serving more than four years. In the Netherlands, 2 per cent of prison sentences exceed one year; in England and Wales, 29 per cent. Last year, 130 community service orders were made in Nottinghamshire; more than half the offenders had at least one previous custodial sentence but only 17 defaulted.

Three isolated facts which are not especially significant on their own, but they all throw light on some aspect of the complex problem of dealing with law-breakers. Many questions, of course, have no simple answer, and inquirers must be referred to books, what are the arguments for and against reliance on deterrence as a means of social control? Or what does prison actually do to people?

Information is needed at many levels: by MPs, by the peers who tomorrow will be debating prisons, by the media, students, even schoolchildren, besides the concerned citizens. The reformers know about the situation, the more likely are their proposals to be soundly based. Conversely, objections to innovation also often suffer from incomplete knowledge of the facts. Thus, "There has to be substantial popular interest and

support for the aims of an enlightened penal policy and for the methods we use to carry it out." This can only happen if the public has ready access to information. At present it has not.

Nor are practitioners well served. Probation officers, prison governors, magistrates and voluntary workers generally receive some training and start work imbued with current knowledge and theory, but they need to keep up-to-date over the years. Some, admittedly, would not drink even if led to the water; but many are thirsty, and there is a shortage of drinking troughs.

It is not just a matter of providing an occasional refresher course. Anyone managing a large industrial concern expects a service providing details of the latest technical information and research, enabling him to select and obtain the most relevant. Yet the law-and-order industry, which not only costs an estimated £500m a year (Mr Norman Fowler, MP, *The Times*, March 8, 1973) but is also responsible for keeping the country on the narrow path between lawlessness and repression, has no such service.

Others with a particular, and largely unmet, need for information include people responsible for training, concerned in a particular problem, preparing for promotion or writing an article; and voluntary organizations, whose shoe-string budgets often

Free speech is . . . a safeguard against maladministration. Prisoners cannot be stopped from talking after they come out: why use scarce staff censoring their correspondence while inside?

limit even the purchase of books and periodicals, let alone employment of staff to organize them.

A network already exists in other fields of social policy, to collect and disseminate specialist knowledge, including notably the National Children's Bureau, the National Youth Bureau and the Institute for the Study of Drug Dependence. For crime problems there is a gap: the only university and Home Office centres primarily serve their own organizations, and cannot encourage outsiders for fear of inundation. Hence the need for an information centre on crime problems, mainly for practi-

ers, but also serving the public, since even simple questions need specialist staff to ensure that answers are not misleading. Besides answering questions it should actively spread information, for example by commissioning practice-orientated reviews of research. The Howard League has offered its library resources to form a nucleus, and the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO), which has recently started a small information unit, has also expressed support.

Different types of information are needed for a balanced penal policy. So-called "hard"

statistical facts are often tucked away in parliamentary answers or in Prison Department annual reports. There is far too little research (0.1 per cent of law-and-order expenditure, as Mr Fowler showed) and too much of it is published very late or remains unpublished within the Home Office. If it is good enough to base policy on, it is surely good enough to publish.

Research should be scrutinized in the light of previous findings and practical experience. Administrators, staff, probation officers and others first need to be informed of research findings, and then to discuss their implications. By an historical accident, probation officers, not being civil servants, can say what they like, but prison staff, being civil servants, are not free to do so. It is a pity that some humane and useful suggestion could have unforeseen and damaging consequences. Informed public debate is inhibited by the Official Secrets Act and the Civil Service tradition of "not embarrassing the minister". Reports of internal departmental working parties, too, are not available outside.

Six years ago the Fulton Committee on the Civil Service said: "We think that the administrative process is surrounded by too much secrecy. The public would be better served if there were a greater amount of openness."

Similarly, the Franks Committee on the Official Secrets Act: "The public have a right to know about such matters as general police methods and procedures and prison treatment (though not information of a kind which would, for instance, be of direct use in escaping from prison."

It is time these principles were implemented. Another essential fact is the view from the receiving end. Commonsense demands to know what reaction our expensive penal measures really produce, as opposed to what we would like to think they do. What happens in prison, in hospital or detention centre? (Or on probation for that matter— but probationers are allowed to talk about any nonsense in their own heads, though their speech is also a safeguard against maladministration. Prisoners cannot be stopped from talking after they come out: why use scarce staff censoring their correspondence while inside?)

Martin Wright

The author is director of the Howard League for Penal Reform, and editor of *Use of Criminology Literature* (Butterworths, £5.50).

The Times Diary

Carry on with the knockabout

The assertion that television interviews goad politicians is often the reverse of the truth. On the day the Northern Ireland Executive resigned, Keith Kyle chaired a television discussion in which he firmly disavowed any mention of the religious hostilities central to the issue.

And what happens when political parties are given air time to use exactly as they like? Why, they use it to score political points off each other. Do you remember that one the Conservatives broadcast during the election campaign, which sparked sufficient controversy to last several days?

The newspapers do not invent the name-calling and raucous behaviour which goes on in the House of Commons. They would not report it if it did not happen. MPs should stop complaining about the media and get on with the knockabout, which is what we pay them for.



Today's road sign was photographed by Philip Gaskell of Trinity College, Cambridge. It is not ambiguous and only a little confusing, but I find it impressive.

Old fruit

The Duke of Gloucester was affectionately known as the "Household Brigade" of which he rose to become Senior Colonel, as Uncle Pinesapple. This sobriquet derived from his talent for falling asleep during rehearsals of Trooping the Colour with his beard off his head, with his beard in the fruit in question. Lesser men would have fallen off.

except by the weak-kneed. The Duke would never sit down, but stood for hours in front of the fire, legs astride. This meant that everybody else had to stand on their feet. Lively-livered subalterns and flag-majors would take turns during a long evening to creep out and sit down.

He was the last surviving Knight of St Patrick. The insignia of the order will be seen for the last time at a ceremonial occasion at the Duke's funeral on Friday.

His death has caused embarrassment as well as grief to the several organizations, such as the King Edward's Hospital Fund, whose articles specify that their Presidents must be sons of a sovereign. Some other royal will have to act as a sort of Regent until Prince Andrew comes of age.

Drinking up

The International Exhibition Co-operative Wine Society has been knocking back quantities of its stock in recent days to celebrate its centenary. Yesterday some of its suppliers, committee members and supporters gathered for more of the same in the Royal Albert Hall, where the society was formed in 1874.

It is unusual for the Variety Club to have women at its luncheons (only once a year) but rarer still for them to entertain the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China.



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Ribaldry

It is unusual for the Variety Club to have women at its luncheons (only once a year) but rarer still for them to entertain the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China.

Both happened ladies' luncheon chertier. The Ch dor, his wife and are there as gu Smart, the chief park man. O giraffes at Wind cured of rheum application of Ch of acupuncture.

The presence of diplomat did not speakers notices Aspel told some flying. Michael made fun of bag eyes. David Oden Nash on getting in a line shoots and giant the Kama Sutra of lovemaking.

All this brow laughter from went outstair Chinese. My reporter Variety Club n President of th after the Queen drink to "the he all countries Variety Internat ribald humour expense—which previous function cleared the tradi unmissable.

That old looting, My has reared, again, if that is a metaphor. The New College Lib have been forced paper imported with the approp name "Descartes".

When you lunch out, lunch inn

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a Special Report

Word processing

Adding sense and speed to office systems

John Owen
Chief Correspondent

...word processing...
...the equipment...
...coined to suggest...
...concept analogous...
...processing? Is it...
...typewriting? Is it...
...getting more out...
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part of the conventional secretary's job, in cases where much typing was involved, was often frustrating both for the secretary and for her boss.

There is almost always a big difference between the speed at which a secretary is capable of typing and the speed that she achieves in practice. She may be delayed by interpreting dictation, stopping to correct errors, retying a page if there are many errors near the beginning, slowing down when approaching the end of a page, and completely retying if a mistake is overlooked or the boss wishes to change a word or phrase.

A more recent problem is the acute shortage of competent secretaries and typists. If the quality and quantity of typing work is not good enough, it is no longer always possible simply to engage a better or an additional typist or secretary.

Associated with this is the fact that many good secretaries do not wish to continue with the old time-wasting and dispiriting sequence of dictation, typing, correction, retying (and possibly further correction, further retying and so on), and they do not need to.

Another aspect of business life is the fact that although most companies are accustomed to reviewing, modernizing and improving most of their departments—design, production, marketing, testing, computing and so on—as a normal development, they rarely take a look at their typing and secretarial services. Yet the expense of a company's aggregate typing and secretarial activity can be great, and it is rising dramatically.

Thus the most modern factory may be served, and served inefficiently, by antiquated secretarial arrangements. In that situation it is difficult to recruit secretarial staff, and the rate of turnover can be high.

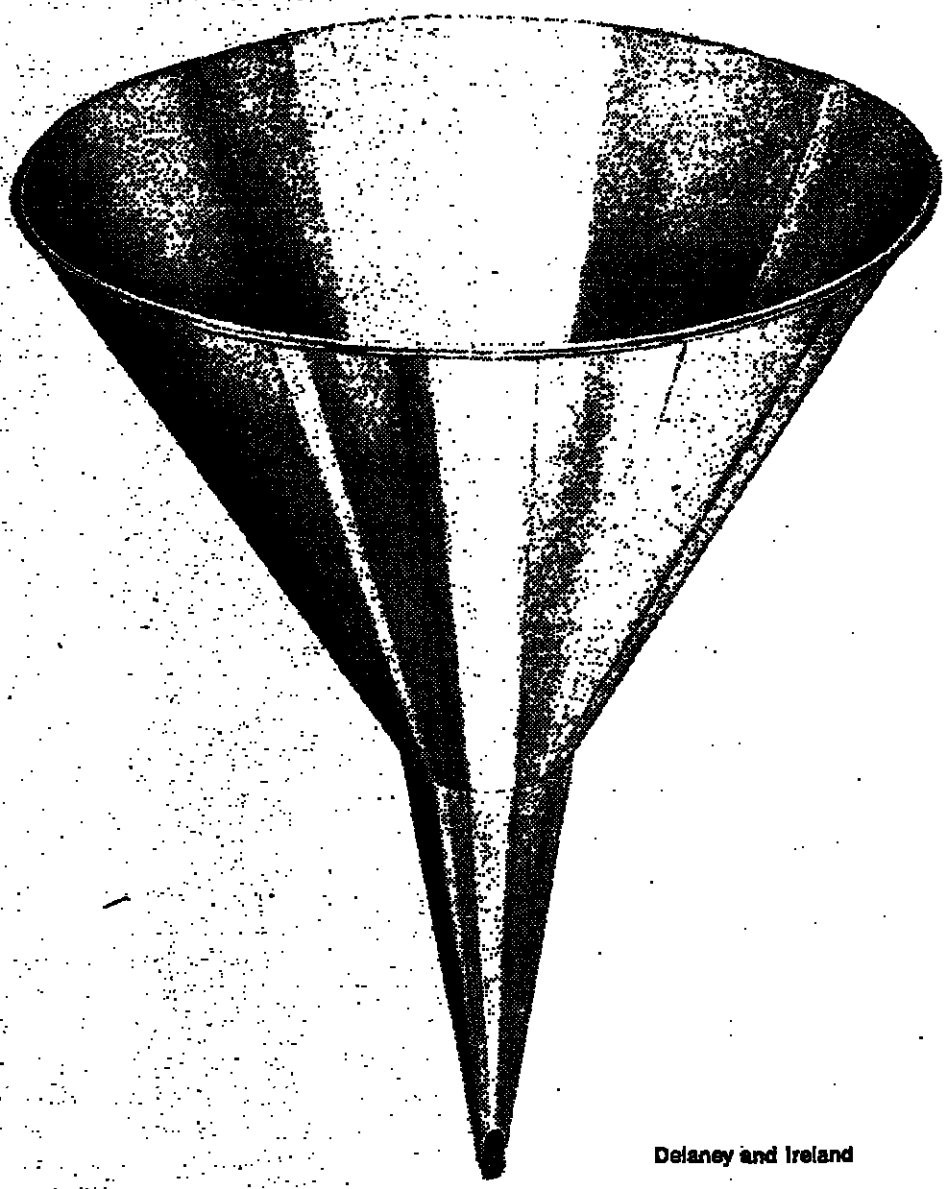
Word processing is designed to combat these factors in two ways. One manufacturer of word-processing equipment declares: "By equipping staff with more powerful machines to provide greater typing capacity, and by assisting with improved administrative procedures to give a better secretarial service."

More efficient methods can produce more interesting jobs for secretaries, enabling them to provide the high-quality typing and administrative help your executives need, and at the same time to achieve a professional level in a specialized area of secretarial support.

What this means in practice to a particular company can vary considerably, depending on the scale and existing organization. At one end of the scale, simply to give an executive's secretary an improved machine can result in her having more time for other duties while retaining the one-man/one-girl ratio.

At the other end of the scale, a company could completely separate its typing and administrative support activities, setting up "word processing centres" staffed by "correspondence secretaries" for the word-processing part, while administrative secretaries do things other than typing for the executives; at whatever ratio is judged appropriate.

In between, word processing could be applied to an existing typing pool, say, or to individual departments within a company. In each case the benefits are the same in principle—more effective transcription into the typewritten word, lower costs, greater job satisfaction. The greater the extent to which a true systems approach can be adopted—considering the complete flow of information from its initiation to the final output—the greater the potential benefits.



Delaney and Ireland

No single company is recognized as having invented the word-processing concept, although IBM claims that the phrase itself can be attributed to their Mr Ulrich Steinhilber in Germany in the mid-1960s. Now there are many companies in the word-processing business, and an Institute of Programmed Word Processing was set up in The Netherlands in 1972. Already it is possible to

link advanced electronic and electric systems in ways which open up completely new possibilities in business communication. There are communicating typewriters which can be used to send, say, reports to head office instantly, over a telephone connection. They can also be used as computer terminals. There are computer-based telephone switching systems which give added

flexibility in secretarial work and can handle a host of automatic functions for speech, text and data. Completely integrated systems including computers, telephones and typewriters are technically possible now. But the manufacturers do not want to frighten the customers with these prospects just yet. For the moment, word processing is quite

Automatic typing is the key

by Eric Fordham
managing editor,
Business Equipment Digest
Group

Reports typed at 180 words a minute without mistakes; dictation taken at more than 200 words a minute without pause or error; productivity up 100 per cent and salary costs slashed. If this is the stuff business managers dream on, it is also the reality being offered by the systems of word processing. This is the technique and technology of the twentieth century, which promises to drag the most traditional part of business into the world of data banks, program control and advanced communications.

It is said that the name word processing, usually shortened to WP, was coined by a German, Ulrich Steinhilber, an employee of IBM, which introduced its own first word processing machine in 1964 and has led the market since.

The term word processing is frequently used to describe automatic typing. It is more correctly applied to the whole area of planned word origination, consumption and transmission. The automatic typewriter is just part, a significant part but no more, of what should be a total system which may well include centralized dictation, document conveyors and fast copying systems.

Most organizations have been increasingly concerned about the rapid growth in the costs of their office administration. Secretarial services of which typing is but a part, are essential to almost every business, but the work methods employed have remained almost unchanged for many years.

The last major development in this part of the office took place 100 years ago, with the invention of the typewriter.

Other parts of the organization have since moved ahead, with visible record computers, microfilm and powered filing systems, but letters are still being taken

down in shorthand and converted rather laboriously into typewritten text. A recent report in the United States suggests that nearly half the number of letters are still written originally in long-hand.

It is important to remember that in the conventional executive-secretary situation the secretary may well be capable of typing speeds in excess of 40 wpm, but her output over the day is probably as low as 14 wpm. In a well-organized centralized dictating department, the output would be a considerable improvement in terms of lines typed, but since many of these are in the form of corrections and revisions, the final productivity level is not impressive.

Word processing cuts these losses by adding to the basic electric typewriter a variable memory in the form of magnetic tape, magnetic card, punched paper tape or dynamic memory. This is used to hold in store the text of every document as it is typed. When the text has been corrected in detail, the first recording can be played back and the typewriter types out the text at 180 wpm, stopping at the points where change is required.

As the retying is being done virtually unattended, the corrected version is also being recorded on tape, card or in memory so that on completion the typist has a correct text, both on paper and in memory.

This is word processing at its most simple and even in this way the typist can show a dramatic improvement in output over a day.

As an example, it is well known that in work such as letters and reports there are many phrases and paragraphs which are standardized to the point where they could be listed against an arranged code. The author need only indicate the code, which is also available to the WP operator or typist, for the required phrase to be called up from the

machine memory and typed in automatically. Apart from speed of operation, the other main advantage of this phrase code is that in the large organization with a number of originators, all documents will conform to agreed standards and policies.

The choice of equipment will depend on the majority of work to be processed. This can usually be listed under one of five main headings: the automatic typing of standard letters which have been prerecorded on card, tape or in memory; repetitive typing (known familiarly as "boiler-plate") which involves a few variables in an otherwise standard text; revision typing in which the text may be changed a number of times before the final draft is agreed; power typing where quality and speed requirement are the main criteria; and copy preparation in association with print and graphic processes.

Because of the considerable variety of WP systems to meet these requirements (and this means more than the considerable range of automatic typing machines) it is important that a thorough analysis is carried out of both existing and projected needs. Companies like IBM and Kalle Infotec have continually emphasized the importance of such a survey.

This analysis will indicate in which way the systems should be employed. A centralized WP system may suit one company but not another. Punched paper tape may be better in one application, magnetic card in another. WP specialists have found that the day-to-day typing load is important in avoiding under-use or over-loading of the system.

This is in marked contrast to the traditional way of dealing with a typing overload, which is to take on more permanent staff or to seek temporary help. This practice is now seen as counter-productive in almost every way, apart from the increasing recruitment problems.

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The Olivetti S14.

An automatic typewriter and data processing system rolled into one.

It's so versatile that it enables any girl to get

out three times her normal workload.

A secretary who types at 180 wpm.

An average secretary types at about 50 wpm. Take away time for lunch, corrections, phone calls etc and the daily average is more like 12 wpm. The Olivetti S14 will make any girl type at 180 wpm.

How? It's really very simple.

A secretary's work contains a lot of standard or semi-standard documents, circulars, etc.

What Olivetti does is to type it out once at the S14 at normal speed.

At the press of a button it's transferred to a

magnetic tape. Then, at the press of another button, it can be retyped, automatically, whenever required time after time, at 180 wpm. Without making a single mistake.

Speed versus neatness.

If a document is wanted in a hurry, neatness is usually secondary.

If a neatly typed document is wanted you probably have to wait for it.

With the S14 however, you get the best of both worlds.

The document can be quickly typed without paying too much attention to line breaks or spacing.

By telling the S14 how many characters per line you want, the letter is automatically retyped to the exact measure.

You can even have a justified right-hand margin.

We all make mistakes.

On a normal typewriter a mistake in the middle of a document will often mean a complete retype.

Not so with the S14.

Individual words or whole sections can be changed by simply typing the new bit over the old, and transferring it onto the magnetic tape.

Automatic selection facilities.

Perhaps the S14's most outstanding feature is its ability to select specific items from its memory bank.

Let us give an example.

Say you're a car dealer and you want to tell everyone who bought a 1972 Fiat 128 that you have the new model in stock.

Your complete list of customers is already on tape.

So you give the S14 its instructions and out come the letters.

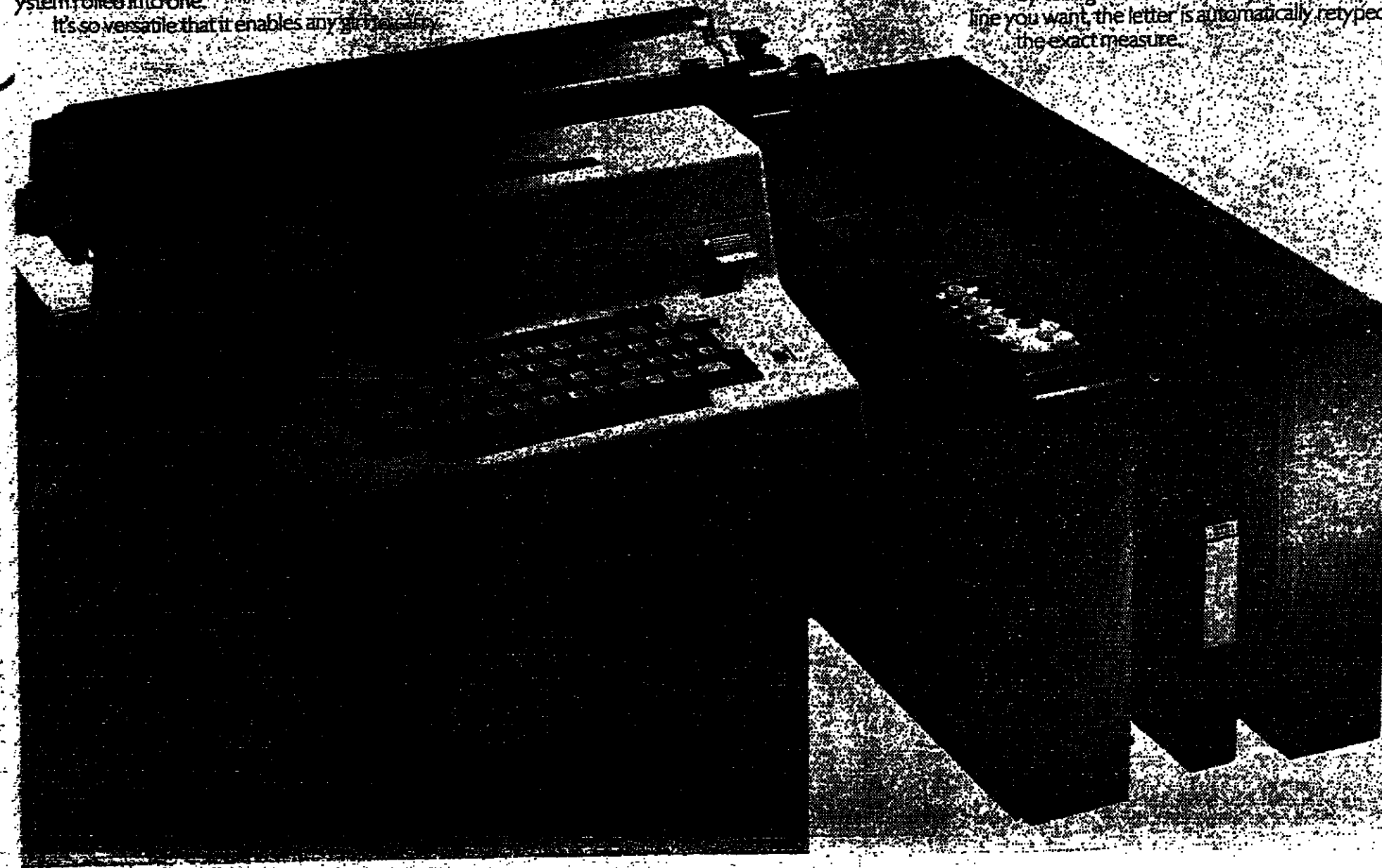
Each individually typed and addressed. Just to 1972 Fiat 128 owners.

Think of it as an investment.

At £3,615 the S14 may not sound cheap.

To soften the blow, however, you can lease it or buy it on the HP (no deposit) at around £85 a month.

In fact with all the extra work you'll be able to get through, it could be one of the best business investments you'll ever make.



To British Olivetti Ltd, 30 Berkeley Sq, W1X 6AH.
Please send me details of the S14 typing system.

Name _____

Company _____

Position _____

Address _____

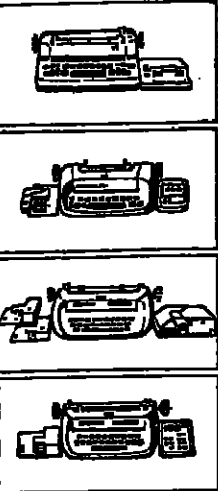
olivetti

The Original Concept in Word Processing CHOICE

Unlike the competition, UDS give you a choice of four machines. Because applications are different, we reckon the systems should be too.

And so some models are perfect for programmed correspondence, while others are just built to take on revision typing. All of which could improve your office efficiency by up to 60%. UDS. The choice is yours.

UDS
a range of systems because there's a range of uses



THE TYPING CRISIS

and how you can overcome it

The only effective way is to increase typing productivity without increasing costs. Do it the uncomplicated way with a Sperry Remington word processor - an electric typewriter with a magnetic memory.

Everything typed is recorded either on tape cassette or card. Errors are corrected just by typing over them. Then revisions or additions are inserted in original text automatically, without retying. (In fact, retying is ended forever.)

You can save hours in the typing of all correspondence, using standard paragraphs. Up to 99 such paragraphs can be stored on one cassette and recalled automatically in any order. You can personalise standard letters, typing only the paragraph numbers to recall this copy.

The Sperry Remington word processor has more features that can best be appreciated by your secretary. Automatic underlining, electronic tab set and clear, and many others. All standard. Features we offer as standard are either costly options or non-existent in other word processors. This is why so many users of word processing equipment are switching over to Remington.

Let us put a Sperry Remington word processor in your office. We'll set it up without disturbing your schedule, and we can train your staff on your work.

I would like further details of how the Sperry Remington word processor ends the typing crisis.

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____

Sperry Remington, 65 Holborn Viaduct,
London EC1P 1AB. Telephone 01-236 1010

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IS AUTOMATION IN TYPING

Contiband

puts your stationery in line for word processing with all the benefits of continuous material yet retaining the highest quality of single sheets.

Contiband feeds die-stamped, thermographed and all other prestige letterheads and stationery through every kind of word processing equipment - but fast.

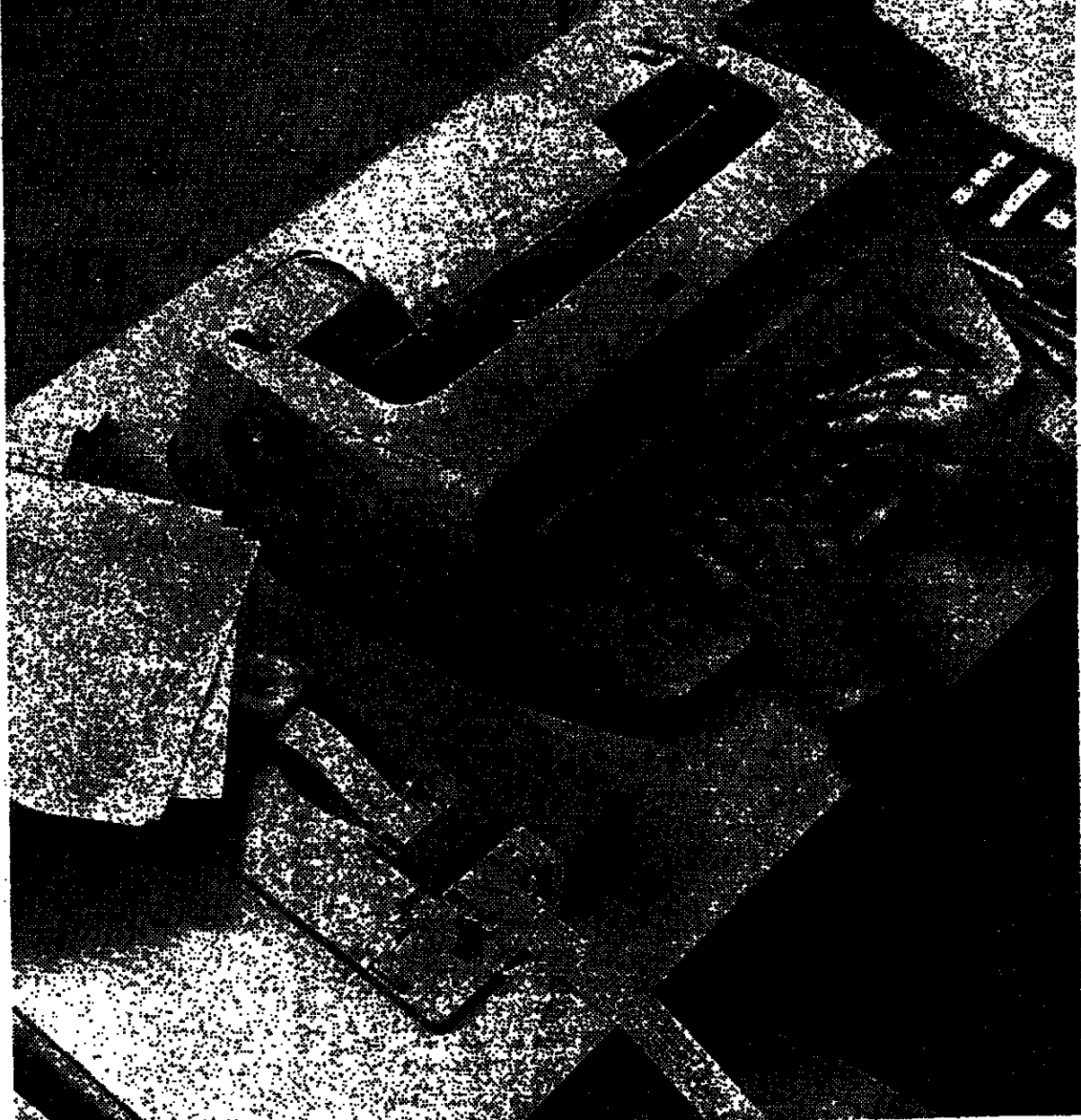
Contiband is extremely versatile. It offers single headings; with one or more copies using carbon or carbonless papers; envelopes or cards; all one style or alternated together if you wish to process correspondence and addressed medium simultaneously and more accurately.

Discover in full the unique benefits of Contiband. Send a dozen or so of your top quality letterheads and we'll return them to you in Contiband continuous form ready to run automatically through whatever processing equipment you have or are contemplating.

Our fund of information can be yours. It is already benefiting some of the biggest names in the business who use and highly approve of Contiband.

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SPECIALIST PRINTERS OF BUSINESS FORMS & STATIONERY IN CONTINUOUS FORM



Automation in the office: an IBM communicating magnetic card typewriter (left), and the UDS 6000 revision typewriter (above) on which corrections to a page are inserted manually while the paper tape feeds through. In for automatic typing at 180 words a minute, IBM is taking the lion's share of new sales in the word-processor market in Britain, but there are now 18 suppliers of equipment, such as automatic typewriters. Other manufacturers like Xerox, Philips and Litten are standing by at the sidelines.

New ideas to streamline and rationalize business procedures

by Ken Glassebrook
Business Equipment Digest

Typing and secretarial services are essential to most business concerns, but as costs and overheads spiral more organizations are being compelled to seek new ways to streamline or rationalize their office procedures.

Time and motion studies together with automation on the shopfloor have long shown how efficient production can become. Why then should not similar techniques be applied in the office?

Word processing (WP) offers a step towards this, but the average British manager, when compared with his American or German

counterparts, has been rather reluctant to make such a fundamental change to his office procedure.

In the United States, a recent analysis of the WP industry shows an expected growth in the installed population of "stand-alone" units from just under 130,000 in 1973 to about 170,000 in 1980. Accompanying this growth, the study estimates that revenue will grow from nearly \$240m in 1973 to more than \$640m in 1980, a compound annual growth rate of 20 per cent. IBM is reckoned to have about 80 per cent of the market, with Redacron and Sperry Remington as the biggest competitors.

Taking the lion's share of the new sales is IBM with well over half, but there are now 18 suppliers of word-processing equipment - such as automatic typewriters - in Britain all vying for their share of what promises to be a growth area. All but two of the 18 offer products made either in the United States or

Germany. The two exceptions are Dataplex and Flexidata, which both manufacture in Britain.

Some companies market equipment which fulfils the needs of the various categories of "word processing" while others specialize. Potential purchasers would be well advised to find out whether all their requirements can be met by their suppliers. An approach should be made to several suppliers to discuss not only their systems' features and limitations but also important factors such as run-of-copy, operator training and servicing facilities. They should ask to visit existing customers so they can assess for themselves the merits of the system.

The majority of suppliers tend to favour leasing as opposed to outright purchase. So for the company which does not wish to tie up capital and needs accurate budgeting, leasing is possibly the answer, especially since payments are deductible against corporation tax.

Prices vary, but the company can expect to pay between £2,000 and £5,500 for a basic machine and anything up to £10,000 for a more advanced one.

Each machine is designed to use a certain type of storage medium. The Olympia TE300 and the Flexidata SM500, for example, use punched paper tape, which has the advantage of being cheap and can also be used in conjunction with computers. On the other hand, paper tape is more bulky to store and it has speed limitations when searching for information. There are, however, a considerable number of paper tape installations which have been operating successfully for many years.

The alternative is magnetic tape or cards. Small cassettes of magnetic tape, similar to those used on portable recording machines, are used by most of the systems. These are capable of storing 350,000 characters and with "skip" speeds of up to 3,000

characters a second, the revising and amending of drafts is done in seconds. Magnetic tape can also be used again and it is stored easily.

To enable a faster flow of information and more versatile operation, many machines have a dual cassette system. Examples are the Redacron Data Processor, Dashi Auto-text, Phase IV Cassette, Sperry Remington's MT200 and the Wang 1200.

Magnetic cards, on the other hand, are easily selected and can be inserted into the machine at any point desired. Again, a dual station machine makes more efficient use of its subunit. One of its subsidiaries, said to operate at 30 characters a second and has changeable type fonts.

On the storage side, "floppy disc" now used successfully on computers is being adapted for word-processing use. From the computer side, the visual display unit (VDU) cathode ray tube device, similar to a television set, "television" typewriter said to minimize the sequence of errors and much closer to normal looking ahead it appears that the result may not be to make a typist redundant, but to elevate her to a new level of technological wizard.

All word-processing systems should incorporate a well-built, reliable typewriter. The machine should also be easily distinctive. To this end, most systems employ an IBM unit with a single-element golfball head. There are others, however, such as the Dataplex range,

processing market to slide, manufacturers have increasingly moved into under-exploited European countries. The best markets are those where there is a high degree of industrial development and therefore a large number of machines.

Probably the largest number of machines installed in relation to the population is to be found in Switzerland, which, although not one of the largest markets, is a country which readily accepts the concept of word processing, probably because of the problems of rising costs combined with the advantage of available money.

Scandinavia, particularly Sweden, is also an easy market. Again, there is money available, and the country is attuned to the idea of efficiency and automation.

Two of the major manufacturers have factories in Holland and Austria, which accounts for the fact that these countries, too, readily accept the idea of word processing. Of the rest of Europe, manufacturers find that the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Spain, in that order, are the most difficult markets to penetrate.

Since 1972, when the slump caused the United States word

processing market to slide, manufacturers have increasingly moved into under-exploited European countries. The best markets are those where there is a high degree of industrial development and therefore a large number of machines.

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Makers move into European market...

by Clare Smythe

Before looking at the word processing market in Europe, it is necessary to define exactly what the term means. The phrase was originally coined years ago by International Business Machines to cover a number of office products and was described by them as meaning "transition of a written, verbal or recorded idea to a type-written form".

At that time IBM's magnetic card and tape typewriters were virtually the only ones of their kind on the market, although there were several machines which operated with paper tape as their medium and were basically straightforward automatic typewriters, perhaps producing punched tape as a by-product. The flood of more complex, magnetic media machines which appeared in the last decade inspired the Word Processing Institute in the United States to define word processing as "the application of modern computer technology and systems management techniques to the typing process".

Word processing, however, has developed from the early automatic typewriter, the

first of its kind being the Autotype which used a punched paper roll of the pianola type. Another early arrival was the Singer-Friden Flexowriter, which also used paper tape medium.

This kind of machine now tends to sell in document producing system applications, where a by-product tape is used for computer input rather than in what has come to be regarded as the word-processing market, where the machine is in a conventional secretarial environment instead of in a corner of the sales or computer department. The technology is different. More mechanical parts are involved, and their action is much noisier than those using a magnetic medium.

Nevertheless, these machines have had a considerable effect on the market, for the countries which made most use of them in the early days - Germany and the United States - more readily accepted the newer concept of word processing. The major suppliers all come from America, and Germany, IBM being first in the field with a magnetic medium-based machine - a relatively complex and ex-

ensive word processor, compared with the simple model that the company has recently introduced to meet competition at the other end of the scale.

IBM still holds the major share of a market which is reckoned to be worth more than £120m a year in the United States and £40m a year in Germany. Redacron comes second to IBM, having been particularly successful in America, Canada and Germany.

The installed base in the United States is estimated as between 100,000 and 120,000, the average price being about \$8,000 a machine. The machines primarily use magnetic media, a reflection of the influence of IBM, which has never used paper tape on its computers and, as market leader, introduced the concept of magnetic media. In Europe the German companies Scribana and Forster provide the major competition to IBM. Japan has two manufacturers, OKI Electric and Ricoh Electric, and is a substantial user of word processors.

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processing market to slide, manufacturers have increasingly moved into under-exploited European countries. The best markets are those where there is a high degree of industrial development and therefore a large number of machines.

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...but Britain still lags behind

When it comes to word processing the "peasants of Europe" tend to live up to their reputation. There are probably no more than 3,000 word-processing machines installed in Britain, and IBM has the lion's share with between 1,500 and 2,000.

Newcomers have made inroads in this area - Kalle Infotec claims 350 installations and Business Data Products, which has marketed the Redacron machine for the past 15 months, claims 200. Singer-Friden sells about £750,000-worth of Flexowriters a year - about 300 machines - but these are mostly used where the by-product tape is sold for computer input, the market for which the machine was originally developed. Its nearest competitor is Ultronic Data Systems.

The British market has been slow to accept the advantages of word processing. The rising cost of wages and the difficulties of getting staff - due partly to the raising of the school leaving age and the increased number of jobs now open to girls - allied to the fact that there is a 10 per cent a year compound rate of increase in

typing work, have however combined to encourage British users to turn towards automation.

However, Britain is still behind in its full appreciation of word processing. There are two aspects: standardized typing, the churning out of a number of standardized documents or the firing together of selected standard paragraphs; and single entry. The latter, designed for the drafting of documents, or single letter preparation, is not nearly so immediately obvious or easy to accept and yet it has as many advantages as the conventional "power typing" approach which has been familiar for some years.

Manufacturers realize that the single entry market is potentially the largest, and they are anxious to get the concept over to British users. But there is still a great deal of education needed. Many installations have been used incorrectly in the past. Expensive systems have been employed on simple routine jobs largely because the customer was over-sold by the manufacturer, or simple machines have been expected to undertake tasks for

which they were simply not suitable. The result of this has been considerable wastage on the part of possible new customers.

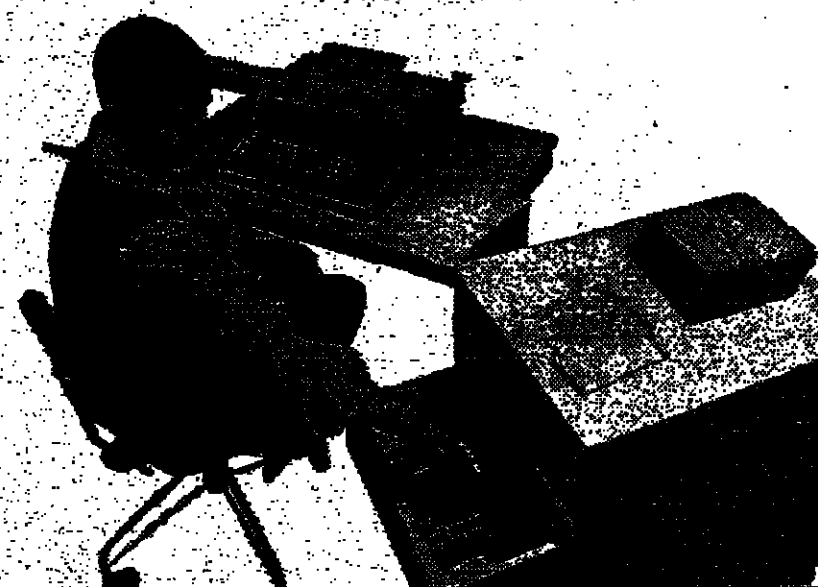
The past two years have seen the arrival in Britain of a number of new machines. The Kalle Infotec 7000 is the cheapest on the market, based on a simple adaptation of the IBM Selectric typewriter and has been the subject of lively marketing and a carefully set up support organization. IBM's newly introduced Memory typewriter, priced to capture the bottom end of the market, will provide strong competition.

Britain has two indigenous companies, Dataplex and Flexidata. The latter has been in business for about three and a half years and has installed nearly 300 paper tape-based machines. Dataplex, a small company, says it is now selling about 20 machines a month. Both are small organizations and although they will benefit from the "educational" advantages of their competitors' advertising, they face increasingly tough competition.

Sales and support may

And now, from the World Leaders of Twin Magnetic Card Machine

The Dataplex D1100 Text Editor



The new generation WORD PROCESSING and TEXT EDITING Typing System - with the SPECIAL ADVANTAGE of the DATAPLEX provided KEYBOARD MEMORY - standard to all our machines - providing uninterrupted print-out, whilst editing, at maximum speed (up to 240 words a minute). We invite cost-conscious Buyers to measure PRICE against THROUGHPUT and select DATAPLEX. Designed and Manufactured in England (Croydon) and backed by factory-based Service and spares.

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Croydon, Surrey CR9 2JH.
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INVITATION
An invitation to all office managers and supervisors to a demonstration of the D1100 Text Editor, to be held at the St. Georges Suite, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon. Between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. On Wed. 19th and Thurs. 20th June 1974

Secretaries and typists - come and try the new D1100 between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the St. Georges Suite, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon. REPRESENTATIONS PROVIDED.

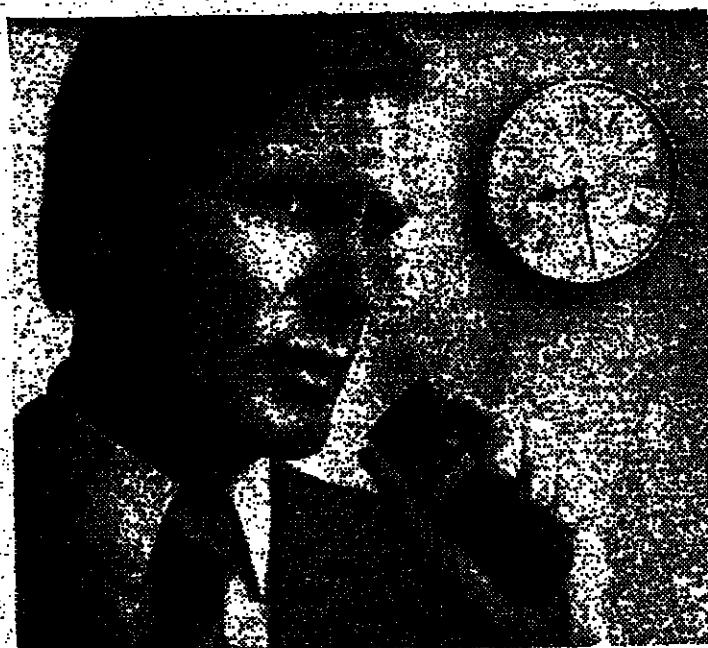
Quite frankly, word processing could be a waste of your time.

"Word processing" is possibly one of the most misunderstood terms in office management today. Which means that a lot of people stand to waste an awful lot of time by approaching it in the wrong way.

The truth is that word processing stands for more than just a sophisticated collection of office equipment.

Simply spelt out, it means a combination of people, procedures and the most effective equipment. All designed to provide a faster turnaround of work and a better secretarial service.

At IBM, we created the word processing concept with exactly this in mind. So it's no accident that each one of our machines, as well as being used individually, forms part of a complete system.



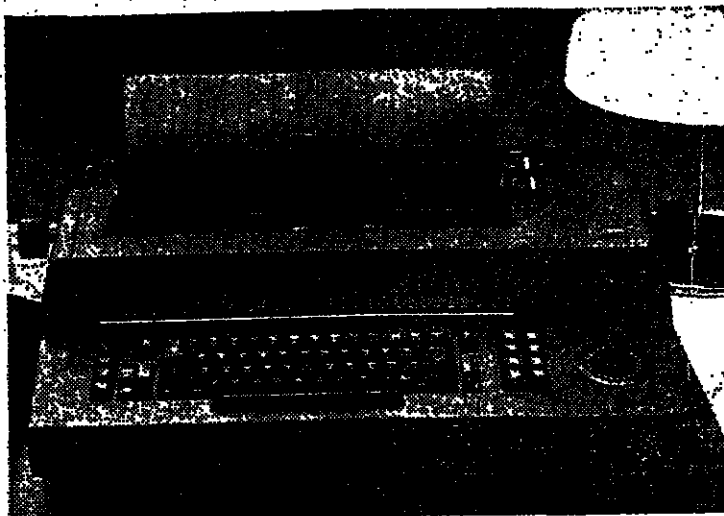
A thought to begin with.

Shorthand can be important. And very suitable it is for a lot of office work. But one of the most efficient ways of getting letters, instructions or text to the typewriter is through our range of dictating equipment.

Our Model 173 Microphone Communication System, for instance. It reduces the time taken to create a document, right at the outset. And of course you can dictate what you want, whenever you want.

So, even at this stage, everyone has

benefited from a freer, more efficient working environment.



Magnetic typewriters. More work, less sweat.

The new 82M Memory Typewriter, and the MC82 are just a part of our range of magnetic typewriters.

Each one can give your secretary freedom that she's never had before.

Freedom to type at draft speed. And, thanks to the famous IBM correction device, top copies that are error free.

And freedom to incorporate author changes, as well.

So what you finish up with is a happier, more relaxed secretary who's able to produce more work without having to work more.

And who has a lot more time to devote to your other needs.

Copier II. A better copy at a better price.

There's no point in producing beautifully typewritten documents if the quality is lost on the copier.

Copier II can make crisp black on white copies from letters, colour magazines, books, poor originals, over-size documents, even photographs.

Fast. And economically, too.

Which could turn out to be very good news.

For you. And, once again, for your secretary.

We're with you all the way.

A word processing system can only be as good as the people behind it.

Of course, this applies as much to you as it does to us.

We realise that each individual company we talk to is likely to have different requirements. Maybe all you need is an automatic typewriter.

Talking to our expert support group is one way to find out. They're trained to help you establish your requirements, balance your secretarial and typing support. And to train your staff.



In short, we offer you a closer control on your costs, a faster turnaround of work, and a higher quality secretarial service.

And, having read this far, you'll probably agree with us that looking further into IBM Word Processing certainly won't prove to be a waste of your time.

Quite the opposite, in fact.

To John Jenkins, IBM United Kingdom Limited,
389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL.
Please send me more information on IBM Word
Processing products and a copy of "Password",
the IBM Journal of Word Processing.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

Telephone: _____

IBM

Word Processing

IBM Word Processing. The right system because it's a total system.

Word processing
self to greater pr
an obvious econom

[illegible]

The machines used are for UDS Scribona 100 revision typewriters, which have been leased over five years. At the end of that period, the savings to the bureau will increase considerably as the equipment will then have been paid for.

profession. The
ive Olympia TE 3
uilt punched card

To: Dictaphone Company Ltd, Alpertons House,
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Telephone: 01-903 1477.

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S TIME THE CRISIS IS REAL

Today, drawing attention to the economic crisis, it is time for the Italian Government to take up the challenge of the crisis and to combine the best of both into an emergency plan which could be a very helpful, as it were, to the international community. No one wants the economy to collapse. Almost at any rate in the European Community, to help Italy if they to one is very keen to Italy, or to lead her to her Government, sign of getting the under control, or at least a plan for recovery with some chance of success.

Italian Government have the good advice and as proffered from all the major powers, including themselves, upon the policy, they need.

At times, this would be quite used to the being without a government, they have a little difference in fact it is precisely governing capacity, lack of any central government of making clear decisions—that makes a problem a peculiarly of the general problem facing the

democratic industrial powers. It is a lack that must be remedied, and one had hoped that the Italian Government would stimulate the existing Government to remedy it.

What Italy and the world can least afford, at this moment, is the leisurely ritual dance of the Italian ministerial crisis, followed by a caretaker "bathing-season" government whose only task would be to postpone all important decisions until Parliament reassembled in the autumn, at which point the "crisis" (in the technical sense) would be resumed. There is a real chance that before the real crisis, first economic and then political, would have swept away the government, Parliament and all.

Let there be no misunderstanding. No one abroad is urging a military or fascist takeover. Either event would probably be the death-blow of the European Community, and would very seriously weaken the Atlantic Alliance. Precisely for that reason both Europe (which means above all the Germans) and the United States will, with heavy hearts, do whatever they can to bail Italy out. But no credit line is inexhaustible, and many foreign creditors are already anxious to get their money out. We are uncomfortably close to the point where the Italian Government will be able to meet its obligations only by imposing either inflation or unemployment to reach politically impossible proportions—in other words, where Italy can no longer exist as a free society.

Which danger is the greater? That, in essence, was what the dispute within the Italian Government was about. The Socialists

WRONG WAY TO CHANGE MANAGEMENT

array and the Trades Congress have no monopoly on the idea that the time is ripe for change in the structure of company management. All three parties have in the produced proposals for discussion, the common thread industrial institutions are within a framework that requires of them to take their shareholders and just management in practice takes into account factors in reaching decisions. These include the general environment of the national economy, which is a strong case that company law need to reflect this, even, institutional way, each yesterday, the engineering workers, Mr. Len Murray was committing the approach, starting nationalized industries,

which is unconstructive and impracticable. He used strong language in declaring that the principles of worker representation only through accountable trades unions and of industrial democracy having to be an extension of trade union activity were "not negotiable". Although the link was not quite direct, it seemed to be implying that the suggestion that, by law, trades unions should have a say in the management of the place, on the boards of nationalized industries, was also not negotiable.

If this is the case, Mr. Murray is committing the TUC to a policy which is undesirable, even so far as the narrow interests of workers in the nationalized industries are concerned. Further, it is one which he would probably himself come to regret. It is incidentally something of an irony that Mr. Murray and the TUC think that giving trades unions half the nominations to the board of an enterprise is desirable, that this proposal should be confined to the nationalized industry. An unfortunate inference might be

EXTRA \$15 BILLION LAST QUARTER

many engines of the money at home and the less menacing is growth of the Eurodollar market. To most people, the abstraction is visible, which may be reasons why governments and in other countries slow to grasp its and yet slower to in the most limited in its operations. The Federal Reserve, which yesterday, the what little control of it, they nominally

like other forms of banking in the sense that on a slim basis of cash (in this case dollar deposits in the United States) an inverted pyramid of credit and deposits is erected. But, unlike normal banking, there is no lender of last resort to supply the banks with cash in the event of a sudden run on deposits, and there is no direct control at all by the central bank of the basis of the inverted pyramid.

For these reasons the Eurodollar market is both less stable and potentially more inflationary than normal domestic banking systems. It appears that the leading central banks have at last reached some informal agreement to prevent a chain reaction of major banking collapses in the Eurodollar market. But the national controls on the cash basis of the system are missing.

Thus, while only common bank prudence limits the degree to which the Eurodollar banks multiply new supplies of dollars from the United States into several times as many new Eurodollars, the central banks have no power but to wait to supply yet further cash if and when a crisis of confidence comes and Eurodollar depositors want their money out in the form of direct dollar deposits in the United States. The rate at which the Eurodollar market has been expanding last year and this— even before the main weight of Arab deposits of the surpluses earned from higher oil prices has been felt—is alarming.

Spectator

colin Happe
posal for a local government (London, May 28) and the support of all the "ratepayers" need to reassure the that they receive value for has never been greater. The inspectors would be more efficient in which it is beyond of the district and are. ago Aims of industry inspectors, for local thing these direct labour

Protection under trade-union law

From Professor K. W. Wedderburn
Sir, Mr. Campbell Adamson (June 11) claims that it is a "myth" that the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill would broadly restore the pre-1971 law regulating industrial conflict. His argument contains misunderstandings and myths of his own. It is true that the Act of 1966 protected from civil liability any person acting in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute who induced a breach of a contract of employment (at that time thought to be the major legal liability inhibiting the right to strike); and that the Bill protects inducing breach of contract generally in trade disputes.

This extension was recommended by the Donovan Royal Commission for a very simple reason. For decades the protection in the 1906 Act seemed to be an adequate basis for the right to withdraw labour. But judicial decisions of the 1950s and 1960s extended the law about inducement in such a way that those who caused breaches of workers' contracts were held liable for inducing consequences of industrial action or interference with an employer's commercial contracts (eg of supply).

This, the judges held, did not fall within the 1906 Act—neither within its protection for inducing breach of employment contracts, nor within its protection for interfering with "trade, business or employment". To re-establish the right of industrial action that was plainly intended by the 1906 Act, it is therefore imperative to extend the protection to inducing breach of and interference with contracts generally. In the modern judicial context, protection for contracts only of employment is in practice no protection at all.

Mr. Adamson adds a dangerous and absurd myth which goes on to suggest that the Bill's protection will enable workers to "black", blockade or boycott whomsoever they choose, including "employers, companies, public corporations or any other bodies which have nothing to do with the dispute in question" (public utilities and food supplies). In many such instances they would not be protected because they were not acting in furtherance or contemplation of their trade dispute.

A closer inspection of the case law would have revealed a good example of this limitation to Mr. Adamson's *Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1971* (1971) 2 Ch 106, the Court of Appeal held that pickets, who, being in dispute with one hotel, extended their picketing against a nearby hotel (which they genuinely believed was supporting the first hotel in the dispute) were outside the protection of their original dispute in making that extension.

The myth now being put about that the Bill would set workers free to picket and boycott on the rampage up and down the land is based upon ignorance of this limitation, on the part of the Bill's critics. The 1971 law, confining immunity to acts that further the original trade dispute.

It is true, as Mr. Adamson says, that the Bill defines trade dispute as including disputes arising "outside Great Britain". The reason for this is obvious. The modern world of multi-national corporations and trans-national employers' power, there is an urgent need to establish a countervailing power of trans-national collective bargaining. The ability of unions to bargain effectively is related to their ability to contract with the employers: therefore trans-national bargaining must allow for such action to take account of a community of workers' interests in associated economic enterprises, even if these lie on different sides of national frontiers.

In that respect the Bill represents a fair and modest modern equivalent of the 1906 Act. It could have gone very much further in providing immunities for industrial action. Mr. Adamson would now restrict it to a "little England" of workers' interests, protection which would accord no sound basis for even the right to withdraw labour.

Moreover, in so doing he would, in effect, retain over a wide area that civil liability for inducing breach of contract, which is the core of the industrial relations Act 1971 (section 96). The repeal of section 96 is at the heart of repeal of the Act. That section is the very cause of much of the damage done to industrial relations and to some things which Mr. Adamson once gave the impression he wisely wished to see repealed.

Yours sincerely,
K. W. WEDDERBURN, Cassel Professor of Commercial Law, University of London, Houghton Street, WC2.
June 11.

Showing disapproval of Greek regime

From Lord Caccia
Sir, On return from a visit to Greece, which I have known in peace and war for some 35 years, may I ask for your space to make one suggestion? It is that in our relations with Greece we should face the fact that nowadays unilateral gestures of HMG's disapproval such as the cancellation at short notice of a naval visit can have no effect on the regime. I am not here concerned to argue what regime we may think should be best for Greece, only our power to affect the issue.

When we had the foremost fleet in the Mediterranean and sterling loans were needed to sustain the Greek economy, things were sometimes different. Now, though visits can still create good will, the Royal Navy is no longer on its own a deterrent force in those waters and it is we who need foreign loans to maintain a standard of living which we deem to be our due, but which we do not earn on current account by our own labours.

Consequently the only result we can achieve by hostile gestures is damage to our exports and to our credibility. At the present time our exporters are bidding for contracts which add up to some £300 million and we are far from being the sole available supplier. If HMG consider that it is in the national interest

at this time to put those bids at hazard for a political gesture, that is their judgment, though it is hard to believe that it is the considered view of the Foreign Secretary. Maybe it is in this case and elsewhere the price of keeping party unity. But the price would be more credible, if our economy were seen to be in a strong enough economic position to afford such acts of state without recourse to foreign loans.

I present we are not in that position and we do our national standing harm by carrying on as if we believed that by gestures we still had the power on our own to alter foreign regimes. We have long learnt that lesson in our dealings with the Soviet Union and it is time that we accepted it elsewhere.

Indeed as seen from abroad we could more usefully concentrate on things which do lie within our power by putting our own house in order. To others, and to our friends in Greece and elsewhere in particular, it looks as if this should be a whole time job and while on regime one which is probably more than could be done by any party government and certainly not by a minority government.

Yours faithfully,
LORD CACCIA,
House of Lords.
June 8.

Indian nuclear test

From Mr. John Maddox
Sir, Lord Chalfont is right (June 10) to say that the Indian nuclear explosion will sharpen interest in next year's review of the Non-Proliferation Treaty but wrong, I think, in his implied estimate of the virtues of the treaty. The review for next year is intended to ensure that the "purpose of the preamble and the provisions of the treaty are being realized".

In this light, the Indian explosion may be a useful reminder to the nuclear powers that they have not much time to satisfy the obligations placed on them by the treaty (which is not to suggest that the explosion is not a misfortune for other reasons, perhaps most seriously in its likely effects on donor countries. Bringing China and France into the fold should be another objective).

But there is an even stronger case for replacing the treaty, which requires signatories to refrain from acts leading to proliferation, by a positive and comprehensive instrument for identifying the uses made of nuclear materials in nuclear and non-nuclear states alike.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MADDOX,
20 Tudor Street, EC4.
June 10.

Making truth actionable

From Mr. A. H. Thornhill
Sir, What a pity Mr. Robert Taylor, Chairman of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, describes the Rehabilitation of Offenders Bill as having "all the makings of a rogues' charter" (Letters, May 27).

In contrast Mr. Alexander Lyon, Minister of State, Home Office, described the Bill, introduced by Mr. Piers Dixon, MP, as containing "undoubtedly a principle that will command respect from almost every well-meaning person of the community".

The principle referred to is that rehabilitation of the ex-offender requires that when he is long established on a "straight" course, the state should be able to clear his name. It is not a matter of "rehabilitation" but of a long past record being raked up against him.

Who are the chartered "rogues"? The Bill provides that certain convictions shall become "spent" if further offences are committed during a specified "rehabilitation period". It does not apply where a prison sentence of more than 30 months is given.

Where the sentence is more than six months, but no more than 30

London grammar schools

From Mrs. Judith Stone and Mrs. Felicity Taylor
Sir, The original decision to make London schools fully comprehensive was taken while the flying bombs were still falling in 1944. And yet the Conservative opposition to the ILEA are complaining that this policy is being "rushed through".

Selection at eleven has long since been discredited and none of the supporters of the grammar schools has even attempted to produce any argument in its favour. How then can we justify the continuation of the voluntary aided selective schools, when we know that selective education is neither just nor effective in mobilising all our national resources of talent?

We are told that the grammar schools preserve an element of choice in the education system. Indeed they do. But whose choice is it? Choosing a grammar school is like window shopping "with empty pockets": parents may know what they would like but they cannot choose it because they do not have the power to secure it for themselves. So they stand with their noses pressed to the window, while the grammar schools, in the luxury of doing the choosing, shopping among the goods on offer.

Is this choice worth preserving? Yours faithfully,
JUDITH STONE, Regional Secretary, Inner London CASE (Confederation for the Advancement of State Education) groups.
FELICITY TAYLOR, Chairman, Camden CASE.

The Club of Ten

From Mr. S. T. Kidd
Sir, The advertisement placed by "The Club of Ten" in today's issue (June 10) contains the preposterous statement that a Chinese worker in Hongkong doing the same job as a European is normally paid only one-seventh to one-hundredth of the European's wages. There are no Europeans employed in manual work in Hongkong. Where Europeans and Chinese do similar jobs—as, for example, in management, the professions, or services—they receive similar salaries.

The statement by "The Club of Ten" is no less absurd if the comparison it attempts to make is between the pay of a Chinese worker in Hongkong and a European doing the same job in his own country. If one takes the average earnings (including overtime) of a skilled worker in Britain as £40 a week, it would mean, according to "The Club of Ten", that a Chinese worker doing the same job receives only between 37p and 40p a week.

In fact, a skilled worker in Hongkong can earn about £25 a week, not counting a traditional bonus of a month's pay at Chinese New Year, and often various fringe benefits such as subsidized housing and meals, and free medical services.

If the point that "The Club of Ten" is trying to make is that Hongkong workers are shamefully underpaid, then they should know the wages in Hongkong are the second highest in Asia, after those of Japan.

The absurdity of the statement in the advertisement regarding wages in Hongkong can only throw doubt on the credibility, and sincerity, of "The Club of Ten".

Yours faithfully,
S. T. KIDD, Commissioner, Hong Kong Government Office, 6 Grafton Street, W1.

Alliteratively legal

From Air Commodore M. W. Palmer
Sir, You report today (June 7) that a judge at St Albans Crown Court, passing sentence in an obscenity trial, remarked that by the jury's verdict "the pendant protest of licentious libertines had been resoundingly rejected", and proceeded to describe one of the convicted men as a "loathsome lecher... corruption incarnate".

His honour, clearly, was suffering from an acute attack of alliteration, that poison of the purple passage to which public persons are peculiarly prone. I am reminded of some verses that were current long ago when I was a child the first two lines of which were:

"An Austrian army,
awfully arrayed
By blazing batteries besieged
Belgrade."

Yours faithfully,
M. W. PALMER,
Watergate House,
Egham,
Chichester.

Naming the pandas

From Miss Marjorie Parkyn
Sir, Pan and Pandora seem to me to be appropriate names for the pandas.

Sincerely yours,
MARJORIE PARKYN,
16 Frognal Gardens, NW3.

Sole producers

From Mr. James Turner
Sir, In yesterday's newspaper I read two reports regarding the loss of industrial production. The first stated that the Fibreboard plant in the south of England was closed, without its supplies users of the chemical are left in a precarious situation.

The second report recorded that an ICI factory in Cheshire (which is suffering a 50 per cent cut in production because of industrial action) is the United Kingdom's sole producer of soda ash, a vital ingredient in glass making. It appears that a crisis threatens the food industry as a result.

Does this coincidence highlight a cause for concern? Has the industrial world forgotten, or ignored, the old advice as to where not to put all its eggs?

Yours faithfully,
JAMES TURNER,
Aldwych House,
Aldwych, WC2.
June 7.

Deprivation of woman

From Mr. Royston Morley
Sir, Mr. Peter Hain (Letters May 30) is mistaken in thinking that the evil of creating a man as a second-class citizen because he is coloured is unique since "it is applied automatically". Women, in Muslim countries are also "automatically" deprived—and of their souls as well. I am, Yours etc.
ROYSTON MORLEY,
Savile Club,
69 Brook Street, W1.

Accountants in dispute over French operations

7. The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Painters and Stainers Hall, Little Trinity Lane, London EC4 at 12.15 p.m. on Thursday, 23 July 1974.

S T Hammond
Company Secretary

Valor Ltd., 26 South Street, London W1Y 5PJ.

ght Frank & Rutley
ATIONAL PROPERTY CONSULTANTS
 501 WARE, LONDON W1R 0AL TELEPHONE 01-493111
 KN1TEFRANK LONDON W1R 0AL TELEX 35814 KFRU

With before-tax average profit margins, without government controls, of approximately 6 per cent for food manufacturers, and 3 per cent for food retailers, the "fatality and harm of squeezing them further should be known."

Share prices	26	Preliminary
Bank Base Rates Table	25	Chamberlain

Company	20
Sterling Guarantee Trust	20

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S T Hammond
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Valor Ltd., 26 South Street, London W1Y 5PJ.

HARMONY GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)



COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT DISTURBANCES AT NOS 2 AND 3 HOSTELS

The directors announce that the mine is returning to normal today after the disturbances by black employees at Nos. 2 and 3 Hostels, Harmony, which began in the evening of Sunday, 9th June, 1974. There was no production from Nos. 2 and 3 shafts yesterday.

The disturbances arose from wage grievances and, after careful investigation, substantial general wages increases—additional to increases averaging 10 per cent awarded to all black employees on the preceding Thursday—have been granted.

The directors regret that four black employees were killed in the disturbances and twenty were admitted to hospital.

Registered Office:
63, Fox Street, Johannesburg.

Tuesday, 11th June, 1974.

American special negotiator talks to Vanya Walker-Leigh

Trade Bill 'may be approved by the autumn'

Mr William Eberle, special United States representative for trade negotiations, is optimistic that the American Trade Bill will be approved by Congress some time between late next month and mid-September. He also says he thinks that Gatt multilateral trade negotiations are likely to start in earnest in October.

At the Paris symposium on energy and raw materials Mr Eberle told delegates that he was "quite hopeful" about passage of the Trade Bill, but he told them that the "real turning point" was during the weekend when Dr Henry Kissinger won broad support inside the Senate foreign relations committee for trade concessions to the Soviet Union despite its restrictive emigration policies.

The Bill—the Trade Reform Act of 1973—was passed by the House of Representatives last December, but has since been delayed in the Senate finance committee by opposition to President Nixon's insistence that the Bill give Most Favoured Nation (MFN) trade treatment to the Soviet Union.



Mr William Eberle.

Broad support has emerged for an amendment by Senator Henry Jackson, whereby such status would be withheld from the USSR unless it stops restricting emigration and harassing of emigrants.

But in recent weeks another proposal has emerged, which according to Mr Eberle could

"be a source of inspiration" for a compromise between the Senate and the Administration. This proposal, put forward by Senator Gay Nelson of Wisconsin, provides that the President could grant MFN treatment to Russia but Soviet emigration policies would be reviewed by Congress after 18 months.

If Congress considered these policies unsatisfactory, trade concessions would be withdrawn.

Mr Eberle sees the Tokyo Round producing a series of agreements over two years, rather than one mousetrap package at the end. Some agreements would cover whole industrial sectors, others individual food products, like wheat; while others would provide for a big reduction of trade barriers and better "safeguard" mechanisms whereby countries impose import controls for balance of payments reasons.

He hoped that China and the USSR, which are not Gatt members, could be "associated in some way" in discussions of matters of particular interest to them, like wheat.

However, immediate major

priorities for agreement are oil and food products. "Most oil-producing countries are not Gatt members," he said, "but as they develop their economies they will need increasing access to developed countries' markets for their non-oil exports."

"I hope they will see that it is in their long-term trade interests to agree to ground rules governing security of supplies and the use of export controls on oil."

Mr Eberle made clear that the United States opposed the French proposal to discuss oil and energy problems in the United Nations, affirming that "Gatt is the logical place to take action on trade". However, the United States did not rule out an international oil agreement concluded outside both the Gatt and the United Nations framework.

As regards food, the United States hopes that principles governing world food trade can be established by the United Nations World Food Conference in Rome next November. The United States strongly supports the concept of world food security.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

Continental Oil International Finance Corporation

9½% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1985 Issued
under Indenture dated as of July 1, 1970

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Indenture, \$2,500,000 principal amount of the above described Debentures have been selected for redemption on July 1, 1974, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

DEBENTURES OF \$1,000 EACH

20	1972	2961	4489	6940	7610	8559	10200	11979	12405	14899	16448	17918	19388	20679	22279	23947
25	1976	2966	4490	6941	7611	8560	10201	11980	12406	14900	16449	17919	19389	20680	22280	23948
30	1980	2771	4491	6942	7612	8561	10202	11981	12407	14901	16450	17920	19390	20681	22281	23949
35	1984	2946	4492	6943	7613	8562	10203	11982	12408	14902	16451	17921	19391	20682	22282	23950
40	1988	3121	4493	6944	7614	8563	10204	11983	12409	14903	16452	17922	19392	20683	22283	23951
45	1992	3296	4494	6945	7615	8564	10205	11984	12410	14904	16453	17923	19393	20684	22284	23952
50	1996	3471	4495	6946	7616	8565	10206	11985	12411	14905	16454	17924	19394	20685	22285	23953
55	2000	3646	4496	6947	7617	8566	10207	11986	12412	14906	16455	17925	19395	20686	22286	23954
60	2004	3821	4497	6948	7618	8567	10208	11987	12413	14907	16456	17926	19396	20687	22287	23955
65	2008	3996	4498	6949	7619	8568	10209	11988	12414	14908	16457	17927	19397	20688	22288	23956
70	2012	4171	4499	6950	7620	8569	10210	11989	12415	14909	16458	17928	19398	20689	22289	23957
75	2016	4346	4500	6951	7621	8570	10211	11990	12416	14910	16459	17929	19399	20690	22290	23958
80	2020	4521	4501	6952	7622	8571	10212	11991	12417	14911	16460	17930	19400	20691	22291	23959
85	2024	4696	4502	6953	7623	8572	10213	11992	12418	14912	16461	17931	19401	20692	22292	23960
90	2028	4871	4503	6954	7624	8573	10214	11993	12419	14913	16462	17932	19402	20693	22293	23961
95	2032	5046	4504	6955	7625	8574	10215	11994	12420	14914	16463	17933	19403	20694	22294	23962
100	2036	5221	4505	6956	7626	8575	10216	11995	12421	14915	16464	17934	19404	20695	22295	23963
105	2040	5396	4506	6957	7627	8576	10217	11996	12422	14916	16465	17935	19405	20696	22296	23964
110	2044	5571	4507	6958	7628	8577	10218	11997	12423	14917	16466	17936	19406	20697	22297	23965
115	2048	5746	4508	6959	7629	8578	10219	11998	12424	14918	16467	17937	19407	20698	22298	23966
120	2052	5921	4509	6960	7630	8579	10220	11999	12425	14919	16468	17938	19408	20699	22299	23967
125	2056	6096	4510	6961	7631	8580	10221	12000	12426	14920	16469	17939	19409	20700	22300	23968
130	2060	6271	4511	6962	7632	8581	10222	12001	12427	14921	16470	17940	19410	20701	22301	23969
135	2064	6446	4512	6963	7633	8582	10223	12002	12428	14922	16471	17941	19411	20702	22302	23970
140	2068	6621	4513	6964	7634	8583	10224	12003	12429	14923	16472	17942	19412	20703	22303	23971
145	2072	6796	4514	6965	7635	8584	10225	12004	12430	14924	16473	17943	19413	20704	22304	23972
150	2076	6971	4515	6966	7636	8585	10226	12005	12431	14925	16474	17944	19414	20705	22305	23973
155	2080	7146	4516	6967	7637	8586	10227	12006	12432	14926	16475	17945	19415	20706	22306	23974
160	2084	7321	4517	6968	7638	8587	10228	12007	12433	14927	16476	17946	19416	20707	22307	23975
165	2088	7496	4518	6969	7639	8588	10229	12008	12434	14928	16477	17947	19417	20708	22308	23976
170	2092	7671	4519	6970	7640	8589	10230	12009	12435	14929	16478	17948	19418	20709	22309	23977
175	2096	7846	4520	6971	7641	8590	10231	12010	12436	14930	16479	17949	19419	20710	22310	23978
180	2100	8021	4521	6972	7642	8591	10232	12011	12437	14931	16480	17950	19420	20711	22311	23979
185	2104	8196	4522	6973	7643	8592	10233	12012	12438	14932	16481	17951	19421	20712	22312	23980
190	2108	8371	4523	6974	7644	8593	10234	12013	12439	14933	16482	17952	19422	20713	22313	23981
195	2112	8546	4524	6975	7645	8594	10235	12014	12440	14934	16483	17953	19423	20714	22314	23982
200	2116	8721	4525	6976	7646	8595	10236	12015	12441	14935	16484	17954	19424	20715	22315	23983
205	2120	8896	4526	6977	7647	8596	10237	12016	12442	14936	16485	17955	19425	20716	22316	23984
210	2124	9071	4527	6978	7648	8597	10238	12017	12443	14937	16486	17956	19426	20717	22317	23985
215	2128	9246	4528	6979	7649	8598	10239	12018	12444	14938	16487	17957	19427	20718	22318	23986
220	2132	9421	4529	6980	7650	8599	10240	12019	12445	14939	16488	17958	19428	20719	22319	23987
225	2136	9596	4530	6981	7651	8600	10241	12020	12446	14940	16489	17959	19429	20720	22320	23988
230	2140	9771	4531	6982	7652	8601	10242	12021	12447	14941	16490	17960	19430	20721	22321	23989
235	2144	9946	4532	6983	7653	8602	10243	12022	12448	14942	16491	17961	19431	20722	22322	23990
240	2148	10121	4533	6984	7654	8603	10244	12023	12449	14943	16492	17962	19432	20723	22323	23991
245	2152	10296	4534	6985	7655	8604	10245	12024	12450	14944	16493	17963	19433	20724	22324	23992
250	2156	10471	4535	6986	7656	8605	10246	12025	12451	14945	16494	17964	19434	20725	22325	23993
255	2160	10646	4536	6987	7657	8606	10247	12026	12452	14946	16495	17965	19435	20726	22326	23994
260	2164	10821	4537	6988	7658	8607	10248	12027	12453	14947	16496	17966	19436	20727	22327	23995
265	2168	10996	4538	6989	7659	8608	10249	12028	12454	14948	16497	17967	19437	20728	22328	23996
270	2172	11171	4539	6990	7660	8609	10250	12029	12455	14949	16498	17968	19438	20729	22329	23997
275	2176	11346	4540	6991	7661	8610	10251	12030	12456	14950	16499	17969	19439	20730	22330	23998
280	2180	11521	4541	6992	7662	8611	10252	12031	12457	14951	16500	17970	19440	20731	22331	23999
285	2184	11696	4542	6993	7663	8612	10253	12032	12458	14952	16501	17971	19441	20732	22332	24000
290	2188	11871	4543	6994	7664	8613	10254	12033	12459	14953	16502	17972	19442	20733	22333	24001
295	2192	12046	4544	6995	7665	8614	10255	12034	12460	14954	16503	17973	19443	20734	22334	24002
300	2196	12221	4545	6996	7666	8615	10256	12035	12461	14955	16504	17974	19444	20735	22335	24003
305	2200	12396	4546	6997	7667	8616	10257	12036	12462	14956	16505	17975	19445	20736	22336	24004
310	2204	12571	4547	6998	7668	8617	10258	12037	12463	14957	16506	17976	19446	20737	22337	24005
315	2208	12746	4548	6999	7669	8618	10259	12038	12464	14958	16507	17977	19447	20738	22338	24006
320	2212	12921	4549	7000	7670	8619	10260	12039	12465	14959	16508	17978	19448	20739	22339	24007
325	2216	13096	4550	7001	7671	8620	10261	12040	12466	14960	16509	17979	19449	20740	22340	24008
330	2220	13271	4551	7002	7672	8621	10262	12041	12467	14961	16510	17980	19450	20741	22341	24009
335	2224	13446	4552	7003	7673	8622	10263	12042	12468	14962	16511	17981	19451	20742	22342	24010
340	2228	13621	4553	7004	7674	8623	10264	12043	12469	14963	16512	17982	19452	20743	22343	24011
345	2232	13796	4554	7005	7675	8624	10265	12044	12470	14964	16513	17983	19453	20744	22344	24012
350	2236	13971	4555	7006	7676	8625	10266	12045	12471	14965	16514	17984	19454	20745	22345	24013
355	2240	14146	4556	7007	7677	8626	10267	12046	12472	14966	16515	17985	19455	20746	22346	24014
360	2244	14321	4557	7008	7678	8627	10268	12047	12473	14967	16516	17986	19456	20747	22347	24015
365	2248	14496	4558	7009	7679	8628	10269	12048	12474	14968	16517	17987	19457	20748	22348	24016
370	2252	14671	4559	7010	7680	8629	10270	12049	12475	14969	16518	17988	19458	20749	22349	24017
375	2256	14846	4560	7011	7681	8630	10271	12050	12476	14970	16519	17989	19459	20750	22350	24018
380	2260	15021	4561	7012	7682	8631	10272	12051	12477	14971	16520	17990	19460	20751	22351	24019
385	2264	15196	4562	7013	7683	8632	10273	12052	12478	14972	16521	17991	19461	20752	22352	24020
390	2268	15371	4563	7014	7684	8633	10274	12053								



Mr Cube, M.I. Mech.E.

You probably think of Tate & Lyle as simply the sugar people.

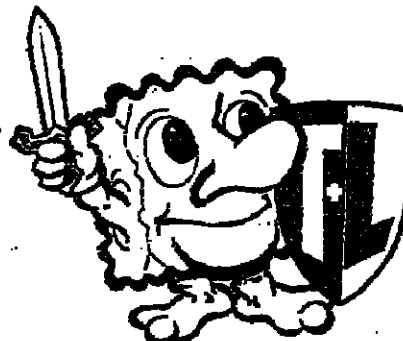
If that's the case, Mr Cube would like to change your mind.

Because Tate & Lyle's shipping, warehousing and distribution, commodity trading, road transport, bulk liquid storage and engineering actually account for *more* profit than the traditional sugar refining.

Of course, every one of these activities has been a natural development using the skills that come to Mr Cube from growing, buying, transporting, storing, refining and distributing his sugar.

He became an engineer, for example, because of the need first of all to maintain, and then to build, Tate & Lyle's sugar processing machinery. This expertise expanded and today Mr Cube is not only a major manufacturer and exporter of equipment and systems, but is active in general engineering and even specialised shipbuilding.

You need have no fear, however, that Mr Cube will neglect his sugar duties for the nuts and bolts of engineering. He will continue on your sugar packets. But his blue print for Tate & Lyle's future means development of *all* his skills.



**TATE
+
LYLE**

Out of sweetness came forth strength

Shipowners 'back Maplin scheme'

By Peter Hill

Increasing support from shipowners for the creation of a seaport at Maplin will be cited by the Port of London Authority in forthcoming discussions with the Government on the project.

The PLA's revised plans now centre on the construction of deep-sea container berths together with a number of short-sea berths to be operational by 1978. The whole Maplin project is under review by the Government and the PLA is vying with the British Transport Docks Board in vying for the next container development.

But yesterday Mr John Lush, director general of the PLA, reaffirmed the PLA's con-

viction of the need for Maplin to be developed.

He added that whatever the outcome of the Government's review the PLA would "never give up Maplin".

The PLA has submitted a discussion document to the Government and the National Ports Council on its plans for Maplin. A more detailed submission for approval of the project will depend on the outcome of the Government's review, particularly the provision of improved road and rail access.

Mr Lush, speaking on the eve of today's publication of the Maplin Development Authority's report, said: "We are pleased with the customer support we have got for Maplin and the need for Government support."

He said leading container

operators from four countries were expressing interest and the PLA had provided quotations for 17 shipping companies.

The PLA, which wants two deep-sea container berths and three short-sea berths operational by 1978, claims that the cost of providing these would be between £30m and £40m, depending on the amount of land reclaimed for industrial development. It is talking in terms of injecting some £10m of its own funds into the first stage and reckons that the cost of improving rail and road connections to be borne by Government would be some £20m.

Further development of facilities, principally an oil terminal, will be dictated largely by the oil companies' own forward planning but the PLA emphasized

that refinery capacity on the Thames estuary was being doubled.

PLA officials estimate that national container movements to and from the United Kingdom will at least double by 1980 as a result of increased containerization of existing routes and the switch to containers by lines operating services to South Africa, the Caribbean, South America and New Zealand.

Mr Lush said: "Maplin is a unique geological site. It is in the right place and is God's gift to Britain. I know of nowhere in the world where the development could be done as cheaply or advantageously. It is also close to the main north-west European ports of north-west Europe. We shall never give up. It will come. One day the blinkers will come off."

EEC retains gloomy view of British

From Roger Berthoud, Brussels, June 11

The economic experts of the European Commission are not being much less pessimistic than in January about short-term trends in all EEC member states except Britain.

In an internal document which will be discussed with national experts tomorrow, they predict an overall balance of payments deficit of 9,500m units of account (about 4,455m) for 1974 for the Community as a whole, against the 18,000m deficit predicted

but for the United Kingdom the projections for 1974 continue to be black: a 14.5 per cent inflation rate, a reduction of 1.4 per cent in gross domestic product and a balance of payments deficit of 7,400m units of account.

VW and Audi to merge outlets

In an attempt to boost sales in the United Kingdom, Volkswagen and Audi NSU have announced that their dealer networks are to be merged into a new franchise with more than 400 outlets.

The scheme is expected to be completed before the new Volkswagen "mini" car is launched in the United Kingdom. Volkswagen acquired a controlling interest in Audi in 1964 but in the United Kingdom most dealers have operated separately. At present there are 240 VW dealers and 210 Audi NSU dealers, of which about 40 already hold dual franchise.

VW considered the move important enough to fly all United Kingdom dealers to Germany to hear details of the scheme.

Recovery seen in level of business confidence

Many British industries were in difficulties and before the end of the summer might need the help promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in an autumn Budget, Sir Patrick Reilly, the president of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said yesterday.

But, Sir Patrick said, surveys undertaken by the Chamber revealed that business confidence had begun to recover after the three-day week.

The surveys had also shown that it was still very difficult to assess any clear underlying trends even in the medium term and there was widespread uncertainty about the long-term situation.

A great deal depended on industrial peace and restraining wage increases. If this

could be done, he said, there need not be too much despondency about the future.

There had probably been some over-reaction to the three-day week. Production levels had actually been higher than many would have expected and management-labour relations had achieved a degree of harmony that many had hoped for.

Sir Patrick said the Chamber's surveys had disclosed that 85 per cent of industrial and commercial firms approached had supported continued membership of the European Economic Community.

He said it was an illusion to think that if Britain were outside the EEC she could negotiate a free-trade agreement. Outside the EEC, Britain would have less pull and carry less weight than inside.

CBI chief on plight of managers

Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, last night called for better deal for Britain's managers. He attacked the swingeing rates of taxation on the middle level of incomes "not only when industrial managers have to bear greater responsibilities and face greater difficulties than ever before, but also at a time when the country most needs the results of their work."

Managers were expected to wrestle with the problems of statutory pay and price controls, to pay special attention to the needs of customers and shareholders at the same time they received almost the lowest remuneration in the western world.

Mr Adamson was speaking at the annual dinner of the British Secondary Metals Association.

Saudi pact could raise UK prices

By Roger Vielvoye, Energy Correspondent

British oil companies have started preparing their case for higher oil product prices after the interim agreement that gives Saudi Arabia 60 per cent of the oil concessions of the American-owned Aramco consortium.

The agreement, similar to that concluded in Kuwait, will fix the price of Saudi oil lifted by the four United States partners in Aramco until the final participation agreement is signed later in the year.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said last month that agreement had been reached in principle for a new type of participation pact specially suited to the needs of Saudi Arabia.

Movements in British oil prices also depend on conditions

in other leading Middle Eastern oil-producing countries.

Kuwait is still negotiating the buy-back price the companies will have to pay for the state oil acquired under a sixty-four per cent buy-back agreement. It is thought the Kuwaitis have been pressing hard for a buy-back price equivalent to 95 per cent of posted prices.

The position of Iran is still uncertain. The 20-year sales agreement with a consortium of leading oil companies ensures that Iranian oil prices are not lower than those on the Arab side of the Gulf. Some oil sources think Iran will wait until Kuwait has reached a final buy-back figure.

So far British oil prices have made no provision for the additional costs that will be sustained through participation. Like most European countries, Britain has told the oil compa-

nies that it will not entertain any provisional price increases until it sees the terms of the participation pacts.

If Saudi-type participation was adopted throughout the Gulf, it would likely mean that companies would ask for an extra 2p to 3p a gallon across the board on all products. Petrol would probably go up by another 5p a gallon.

The interim agreement is backdated to January 1 and it is thought that the Saudis have agreed to accept 93 per cent of the posted price of \$11.651 a barrel.

This means that the four American partners in Aramco—Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobil—will have to pay up to \$3 a barrel more for 35 per cent of the country's output. Backpayments will run into millions of dollars.

NVT chief ready to serve writ on Meriden

By Clifford Webb

Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Mr Dennis Poore, chairman of Norton Villiers Triumph, is expected in the next few days to serve a writ on the leaders of the workers' cooperative occupying Triumph motor cycle works at Meriden requiring them to give up possession of the plant and film worth of completed motor cycles.

A final attempt is being made to persuade the cooperative to release the motor cycles voluntarily before they are ordered by new American regulations. Ninety per cent of the machines are for the United States market.

A meeting was set for yesterday but postponed at the last minute. It is understood the postponement was requested by Geoffrey Robinson, managing director of Jaguar and a key figure in the cooperative's negotiating team, was not available.

A further attempt will be made to hold the meeting today. Sources close to the company said last night that if the meeting did not take place or the cooperative again refused to release the machines they have held for nine months, a writ would be served.

Mr Poore, who has been in the Midlands since he was ousted from Meriden by the workers' union, said: "We are not prepared to wait much longer for the completed motor cycles to be released."

Drop in value of building orders

The value of new building orders fell in the first three months of this year, according to the Department of the Environment.

At constant (1970) prices and seasonally adjusted, figures showed a 37 per cent fall from the first quarter of 1973 and a 15 per cent drop on October-December.

The orders totalled £1,441m—£495m for housing—compared with £1,570m for the same period last year and £1,495m for the final quarter of 1973.

Council housing orders in constant price and seasonally adjusted terms were up 11 per cent on October-December but slightly down on the first quarter of 1973.

Private housing orders fell by 22 per cent from their fourth quarter level in 1973 and by 56 per cent from the high level in the first quarter of 1973.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Labour Green Paper: the Meriden identity

From Mr Leslie Huchfield, Labour MP for Newcastle

Sir, To many of us, Labour's recent Green Paper "The Community and the Company" included a good discussion of the possibilities for workers' involvement in management. But it lacked teeth.

A request for financial assistance to create a workers' cooperative to run the Triumph motor cycle plant at Meriden is presently being considered at Cabinet level. For less than £5m we could give the Green Paper a trial run.

When in March, 1973, Christopher Chataway, as Minister for Industrial Development, put £4.8m into a new Norton Villiers Triumph company, to merge the Triumph and Norton Villiers, the men at Meriden had hopes for their future.

After all, Meriden was making nearly three-quarters of British motor cycle output, and a company of the size of Norton Villiers Triumph and Norton Villiers, the men at Meriden had hopes for their future.

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be lessons for workers to

This is why the Gov should let the cooper ahead.

LESLIE HUCHFIELD

House of Commons

From Mr Brian Parkyn

Sir, In spite of the expressed by many indu

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JOHN RAYNE-DAVIS,

Davis Ives Associates,

Wetherby, Yorkshire LS

Market resear

From Mr J. Rayne-Davis</

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Financing metal stocks at Johnson, Matthey

Johnson's previous financial figures had been under a microscope to merely be one of the three in the final with the cost of stocks of precious metals, it was now the turn of the metal stocks. Most expected a downturn and a 15 per cent rise to 292.5p since last year.

The 15 per cent rise in the metal stocks could be good news for the shares, 6.3 times earnings, is growth is slower at 10 per cent of the third year, after slipping in that period, there is to show a 58 per cent.

are proving to be, however, the warning not to be missed. It shows a year-end of £7.5m to shareholders' funds he £21.9m surplus of value of metal from 85 to 74 p.p. employed. Not in a, a ratio to cause but the implication of a small rise in the 15 per cent to 292.5p to 308.5p.

4 (1972-73) £49.6m (£22.2m) £15.1m (£10.9m) share 46.3p (36.7p) 13.8p (13.1p)

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Mr. Michael Montague, chairman of Johnson, Matthey.

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In the event, profits went ahead by a mere 2 per cent in the second half on the back of a 2.5 per cent sales gain. Yorkshire certainly had a strong overseas performance in sales terms but the conclusion must be that dyes for man-made fibres are not commanding the sort of high prices that other chemicals are.

Yorkshire lost some production through the three day week which affected the second half though continuous process status must have helped there, and customer requirements were also reduced during the period. But where, say, ICI, was able to exploit a similar situation to dramatically beneficial effect by diversifying production overseas, Yorkshire had no such good fortune.

Meanwhile the raw materials cost spiral continues its upward course though at least United Kingdom selling prices were increased in March, just around the end of the financial year.

The projected £2.75m capital spending this year will probably be around one half financed from cash flow and beyond that will probably be for some long term borrowing. The balance sheet can probably stand this but the question is whether the new capacity can be put to use before the expected downturn in world chemical demand shows through.

A 3/4 of 74 may well not be discounting all the uncertainty in the world of 3.3 per cent is a good sign for the shares.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73) Capitalization £11.9m Sales £15.7m (£12.0m) Profit £3.24m (£2.72m) Earnings per share 16.6p (15.2p) Dividend gross 4.82p (4.59p)

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The Burton group, as heralded in its interim report last month, is taking drastic action to reduce losses in its Peter Robinson department store division. A programme to close down most of the larger regional stores built on unprofitably generous scales is well under way.

During the past few months the Peter Robinson chain has been slashed from 22 stores to six with closures taking place almost daily. The Top Shop younger fashion boutiques, many of which have been trading within Peter Robinson branches, have been placed under separate management and this chain is to develop independently.

The only store to continue to combine both names will be the recently refurbished Oxford Circus branch in London.

Many of the surplus stores have been sold at prices well above the 1972 valuation figures, according to Burton's joint chairman Mr. Raymond Burton and Mr. Leslie Rice. Two branches have been handed over to Browns of Chester, a department store group acquired by Burton in 1961. One, at Norwich, is being converted into a type of Burton's emporium with five divisions represented - Peter Robinson, Top Shop, Orange Road, Ryman and Jackson the Tailor.

The decision by the Burton group to replace so many of its Peter Robinson stores with much smaller fashion boutiques will come as no surprise to other department store traders. All the companies have had to juggle with the difficulties of balancing turnover with new and sometimes inflated property values.

Burton's Peter Robinson division's problems became publicly apparent in 1971 when the parent company charged the division a market rent of £528,000. This, however, was a loss of £35,000. The 1973 annual report revealed that losses had increased to £227,000, a charge of a market rent of £528,000. This, however, was a loss of £35,000. The 1973 annual report revealed that losses had increased to £227,000, a charge of a market rent of £528,000. This, however, was a loss of £35,000.

There appear to be at least four broad paths of development. Stores can continue more or less along the traditional pattern of providing semi-luxurious environments and stylish products with a relatively high level of service. Some of the smaller groups such as Sainsbury's of Kingston have proved such a formula can continue to work.

Alternatively, they can join the fast developing discount traders, or other sectors of retail trade, as the John Lewis Partnership has done with its Waitrose grocery chain. Or they can move out of town and set up smaller branches close in residential areas. Finally they can invest outside the retail trade altogether.

In practice, most of the big groups have used a combination of these methods. Debenhams, which numerically is the largest of the department store groups, has a declared policy to diversify into related retailing areas.

As part of this policy it acquired a chain of "Provision" food stores in 1972, a chain of food supermarkets and off-licences last August and is now moving as

prepare, it was said, for future growth. Although no figures are published, the Top Shop young fashion sub-division is described as highly profitable. This, too, is well recognized by the main department store operators such as Sainsbury's, which has been rapidly expanding its Miss Selfridge chain separately from its main stores. The House of Fraser has taken a similar course of action with its Way In boutiques which originated in Harrods.

While the growth of new young-fashion chains is considered an important area for the future development of department stores as a whole, it is by no means the only one.

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[illegible][illegible]

Home-Grown Cereals		Auctioning & Local	
average	ex-farm spot prices.		Futures
BARLEY.—Ashford.	£54 80;		failures
£57.50	Shrewsbury.	£55 45	No price
quoted for wheat.			
SOYABEAN OIL		quater	July.
76.00	a metric ton:	Sept.	\$400 00-700.00
Nov.	425 00-550.00	Jan.	\$400.00-520.00
			\$400.00-520.00

[illegible]

The following are the unaudited preliminary figures for the year ending 30th March, 1974 of James Cropper & Co. Limited :—		
	1974 £	1973 £
(a) Profit for year after taxation and all charges except Loan Interest	165,787	134,273
(b) Less Interest on 9% Loan Stock	27,000	27,000
	138,787	107,273
* United Kingdom Taxation charge in arriving at above profit (a)	151,006	71,000
Rate of Dividend paid and or recommended and net amounts absorbed thereby :		
Ord. 3½% on 1,600,000 Shares of 25p each (paid 13/12/73)	14,000	20,000
		(5% less tax)

Ord. 3.685% on 1,600,000 Shares of 25p each (proposed)	14,740	14,000
Balance carried to Reserves	110,047	73,273

* This represents taxation on the profit of the year at 52%.

It is anticipated that there will be no Corporation Tax liability for the year, but that the tax provided will be a transfer in the Taxation Equalisation Fund.

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 10 Dealings End, June 21 § Contango Day, June 24 Settlement Day, July 2
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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M4 FROM LONDON. M5 M50 FROM BIRMINGHAM & THE MIDLANDS

1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	2855-56	2856-57	2857-58	2858-59	2859-60	2860-61	2861-62	2862-63	2863-64	2864-65	2865-66	2866-67	2867-68	2868-69	2869-70	2870-71	2871-72	2872-73	2873-74	2874-75	2875-76	2876-77	2877-78	2878-79	2879-80	2880-81	2881-82	2882-83	2883-84	2884-85	2885-86	2886-87	2887-88	2888-89	2889-90	2890-91	2891-92	2892-93	2893-94	2894-95	2895-96	2896-97	2897-98	2898-99	2899-00	2900-01	2901-02	2902-03	2903-04	2904-05	2905-06	2906-07	2907-08	2908-09	2909-10	2910-11	2911-12	2912-13	2913-14	2914-15	2915-16	2916-17	2917-18	2918-19	2919-20	2920-21	2921-22	2922-23	2923-24	2924-25	2925-26	2926-27	2927-28	2928-29	2929-30	2930-31	2931-32	2932-33	2933-34	2934-35	2935-36	2936-37	2937-38	2938-39	2939-40	2940-41	2941-42	2942-43	2943-44	2944-45	2945-46	2946-47	2947-48	2948-49	2949-50	2950-51	2951-52	2952-53	2953-54	2954-55	2955-56	2956-57	2957-58	2958-59	2959-60	2960-61	2961-62	2962-63	2963-64	2964-65	2965-66	2966-67	2967-68	2968-69	2969-70	2970-71	2971-72	2972-73	2973-74	2974-75	2975-76	2976-77	2977-78	2978-79	2979-80	2980-81	2981-82	2982-83	2983-84	2984-85	2985-86	2986-87	2987-88	2988-89	2989-90	2990-91	2991-92	2992-93	2993-94	2994-95	2995-96	2996-97	2997-98	2998-99	2999-00	3000-01	3001-02	3002-
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...Thou wilt show me the path of life in the presence of thine eyes... Psalm 119.

BIRTHS

BARRABEE—On Saturday, 8th June, to Adrienne (nee Clark) and Anthony...
BENSON—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Benson (nee Macaulay)...
CASADELLA—On Saturday, 8th June, to Peter and Gail Casadella (nee Macaulay)...
CLARK—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Clark (nee Macaulay)...
COOPER—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Cooper (nee Macaulay)...
CUSP—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Cusp (nee Macaulay)...
DUNCAN—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Duncan (nee Macaulay)...
FERGUSON—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Ferguson (nee Macaulay)...
FRANKLIN—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Franklin (nee Macaulay)...
GRIFFITH—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Griffith (nee Macaulay)...
HARRIS—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Harris (nee Macaulay)...
HUGHES—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Hughes (nee Macaulay)...
JONES—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Jones (nee Macaulay)...
KELLY—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Kelly (nee Macaulay)...
LEWIS—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Lewis (nee Macaulay)...
MARTIN—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Martin (nee Macaulay)...
MCCORMICK—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail McCormick (nee Macaulay)...
MILLER—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Miller (nee Macaulay)...
MURPHY—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Murphy (nee Macaulay)...
NEAL—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Neal (nee Macaulay)...
OLIVER—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Oliver (nee Macaulay)...
PARSONS—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Parsons (nee Macaulay)...
ROBERTS—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Roberts (nee Macaulay)...
SMITH—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Smith (nee Macaulay)...
STANLEY—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Stanley (nee Macaulay)...
TAYLOR—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Taylor (nee Macaulay)...
WATSON—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Watson (nee Macaulay)...
WILLIAMS—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Williams (nee Macaulay)...
WILSON—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Wilson (nee Macaulay)...
WYATT—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Wyatt (nee Macaulay)...
YOUNG—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Young (nee Macaulay)...

BIRTHS

RIDDELL—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Ridgell (nee Macaulay)...
WATSON—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Watson (nee Macaulay)...

BIRTHDAYS

SONIA ELLIOTT—Happy Birthday and good wishes from Mum and Dad.

MARRIAGES

EASTGATE—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Eastgate (nee Macaulay)...

DEATHS

ASTLEY-ROBERTSON—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Astley-Robertson (nee Macaulay)...

DEATHS

MCCORMICK—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail McCormick (nee Macaulay)...

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DEATHS

MCCORMICK—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail McCormick (nee Macaulay)...

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 30 AND 31

ANNOUNCEMENTS

GO—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Go (nee Macaulay)...

UK HOLIDAYS

WHEATLEY MANOR—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail Wheatley (nee Macaulay)...

LET'S CONQUER CANCER

IN THE SEVENTIES—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail (nee Macaulay)...

CANCER RESEARCH

DO ANIMALS FEEL PAIN?—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail (nee Macaulay)...

THE LADY BOAT TRUST

CHILDREN—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail (nee Macaulay)...

SPORT AND RECREATION

SUN CLUB—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail (nee Macaulay)...

YACHTS AND BOATS

HALF-SHARE—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail (nee Macaulay)...

CHARITY AND BENEVOLENCE

THE EUROPEAN GALT—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail (nee Macaulay)...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ITALIAN FAMILY—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail (nee Macaulay)...

UK HOLIDAYS

CHILDREN—On Saturday, 8th June, to David and Gail (nee Macaulay)...

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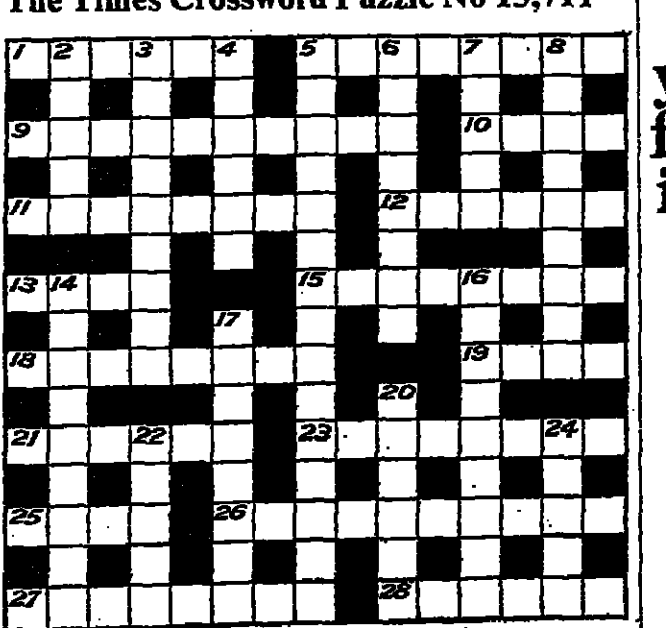
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,711



ACROSS

- 1 A point is made by old
- 2 Gull-head (6)
- 3 Gull-head this includes a form of grass (8)
- 4 One of the best in the upper ten (10)
- 5 Lure of Selma's fishes (4)
- 6 One less returned quietly by honourable historian (8)
- 7 Can't possibly be free from damage (6)
- 8 The fame of Lycidas (4)
- 9 26—say yes or no? (8)
- 10 Great Snakes! One of them in Montana's copper town (8)
- 11 A job for the force, or Cowper (4)
- 12 Patch up a paving stone (6)
- 13 They include no record of the science of divinity (8)
- 14 How she died—Tore that Trojan refuge! (4)
- 15 Many some racy combine—ions? (10)
- 16 Policeman angered Monsieur terribly (8)
- 17 He sounds a grasping sort of ruler (6)

DOWN

- 1 As hardy as the Neamei—lion's? (10)
- 2 How to mollify him when he's covered with snouts (6)
- 3 So many between rent rats—quilt missing about (8)

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